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THE FRONT PAGE

The Pact Of Freedom

THE parties to the North Atlantic Treaty have accepted greater and more significant obligations than that of merely rallying to one-another's defence in the event of an armed attack. The most serious danger to which any of them is exposed is that of a revolutionary change in the structure of its own government effected by a revolutionary party within its borders, supported by the threat of force from a powerful nation outside of its own borders. The North Atlantic Treaty commits each and all of the treaty governments to resist such revolutionary change with all its power, and ensures to the resisting government the immediate support of its allies as soon as the threatening outside nation moves to convert its threat into actual force. Indeed it ensures a prompt consultation of all the allies as soon as "the territorial integrity, political independence or security" or any one of them is threatened, which means before there is any actual use of force.

All the member governments are pledged to one-another to maintain a non-totalitarian form of government, for they have asserted a common determination "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law." They have also obligated themselves to strengthen their free institutions "by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded." This appears to us to have the effect of erecting the duty of resistance to revolutionary efforts into an international obligation, so that it ceases to be a matter of internal policy alone. The freedom and common heritage thus defined are completely incompatible with any kind of totalitarian government, which has no room for democracy (except in the special sense employed by the Communists), individual liberty or any rule of law that is not rigidly subjected to the interests of the state.

That Canada's adhesion to the treaty will be opposed by a noisy but perhaps not very numerous group of Canadians (mostly of recent adoption) is already evident. What this group will be actually maintaining will be the right of revolution against a democratic constitution, and in favor of an autocratic one. Few, we imagine, will frankly admit that this is the case; but those who do not admit it will have difficulty in finding anything in the treaty on which to base their attack—unless they merely take the pure isolationist position that Canada ought not to accept any outside commitments whatever.

The Disloyal Line

IT IS one of the essential characteristics of a "loyal" opposition in a democracy under the British parliamentary system that it accepts the obligations which the government has accepted in the name of the country. It is not within the scope of a "loyal" opposition to argue for the repudiation of a duly accepted treaty agreement. It may argue against the renewal of it when it expires, but it cannot argue for the dishonoring of it while it is in force.

The Dominion of Canada will shortly have accepted the obligation to maintain along with several other nations its individual capacity, and their collective capacity, to resist armed attack. It will not be competent for any "loyal" Canadian to argue against the carrying out of this pledge. It will not be competent for him to argue against Canada taking action to assist a treaty ally when attacked, for Canada will have undertaken to do so. It will not be competent for him to say that Canada should not take part in the international council for the implementation of the treaty. It will not be competent for him to advocate that Canada enter into any international agreement in conflict with the treaty. It will not be competent for him to demand the denunciation of the

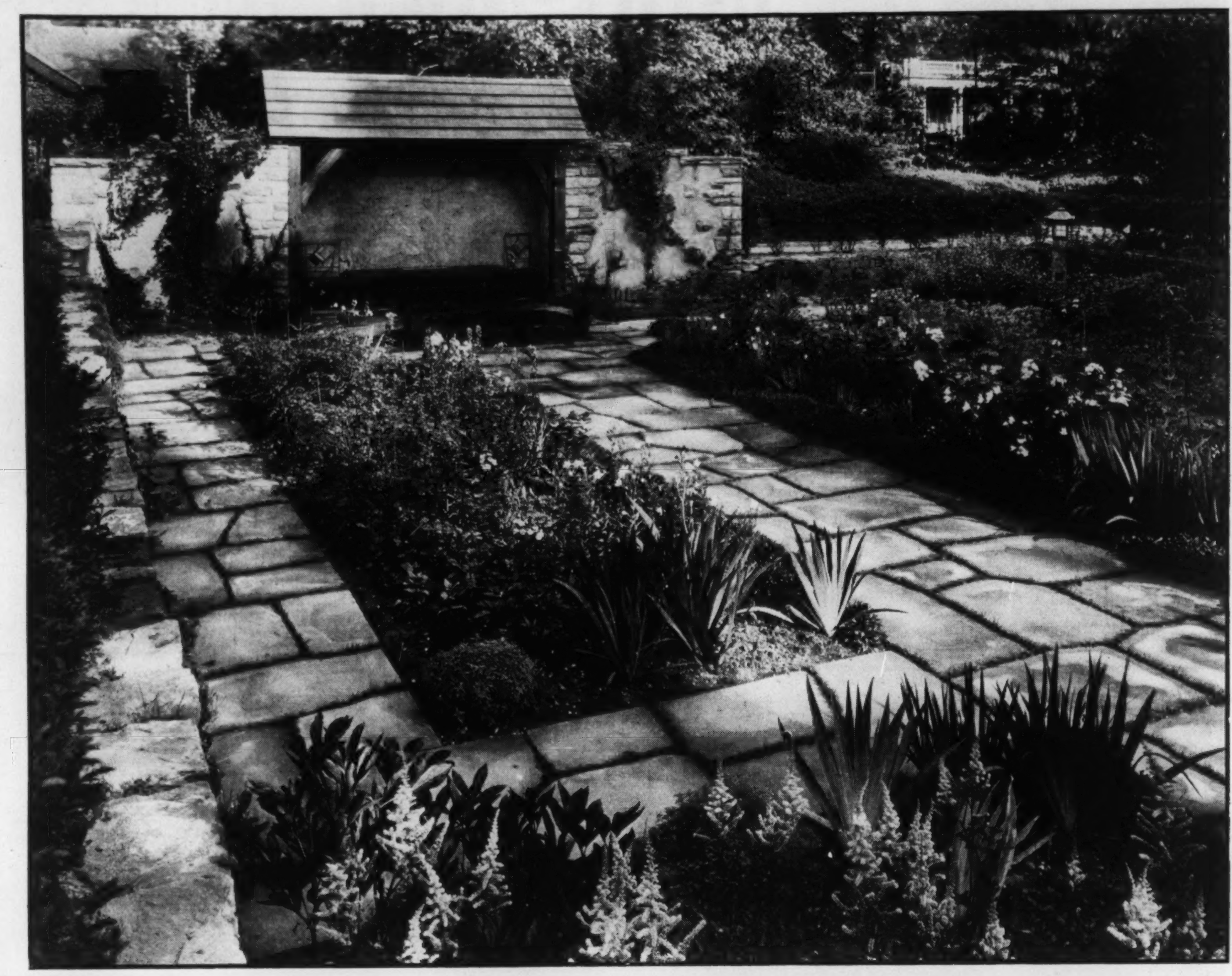
(Continued on Page Five)

—R.C.A.F. photo

SILVER JUBILEE of the Royal Canadian Air Force, celebrated this week, sees the famed wartime Lancaster bomber in its peacetime employment of mapping the strategic areas of Canada's far north. See Page 6.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
R.C.A.F. Completes 25 Years, Looks to Future.........."Black Mike" McEwen 6
Lighter Side: Du Temps Perdu..........................Mary Lowrey Ross 10
Newfoundland Must Help Process Own Resources..............L. E. Sawyer 11
Next: From Atlantic Pact to Atlantic Union.............Willson Woodside 12
But the Americans Are So Unpredictable!..................B. K. Sandwell 14
Clothes Take the Man..John Paul 25
Investment Will Support Prosperity This Year...............Rodney Grey 30
Canada Now Has Varied Market in South America..........Ernest Waengler 31



Though pictured here as one unit of a wide suburban site, this formalized treatment offers a new and interesting suggestion for properties of restricted area, even by slight modification, typical city lots.

"PERSONALIZED" GARDENS ARE NOT DIFFICULT

By Collier Stevenson

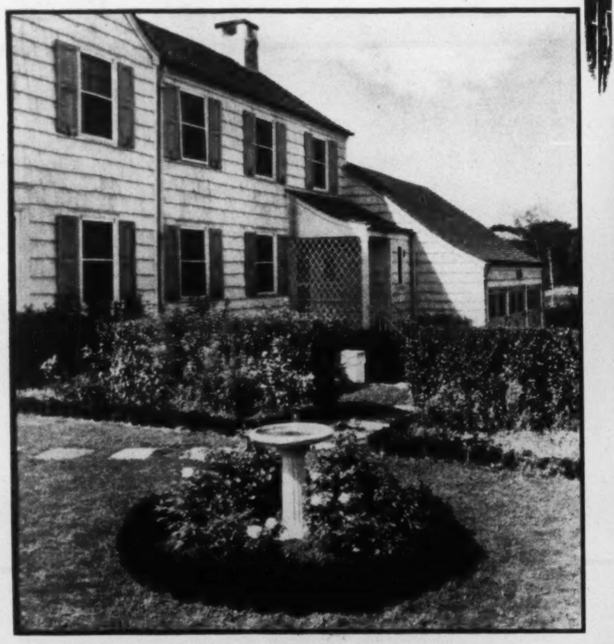
IF anyone happens to be skeptical as to the possibility of "personalizing" a garden all that is necessary to refute such an idea is to study the examples pictured here. For, whether large or small, each of these gardens reflects the taste of its respective owner in one way or another.

The water, for instance, which has been incorporated in several of the pictured gardens could without too great a stretch of the imagination be a typification of the owners' predilection for such aquatic diversions as fishing, sailing or swimming. Sculpture, introduced in three of these gardens, can be accepted as an evidence of special interest by the owners in the fine arts. And, as naturalistic effects in garden planting-schemes vie with formal, each can be assumed to mirror the individual owner's taste. All in all, then, it surely is evident that gardens can be personalized—and should be for the sake of individuality!

Even on typical suburban streets where the lots may range anywhere from thirty-five or fifty to one hundred feet in width, there need be no sacrifice of personalized characteristics. Of course, a desirable first step would be a mutual agreement of adjoining property owners as to the treatment of boundary lines, whether by hedges, walls, fences, joint borders of annuals, perennials, evergreens or flowering shrubs.

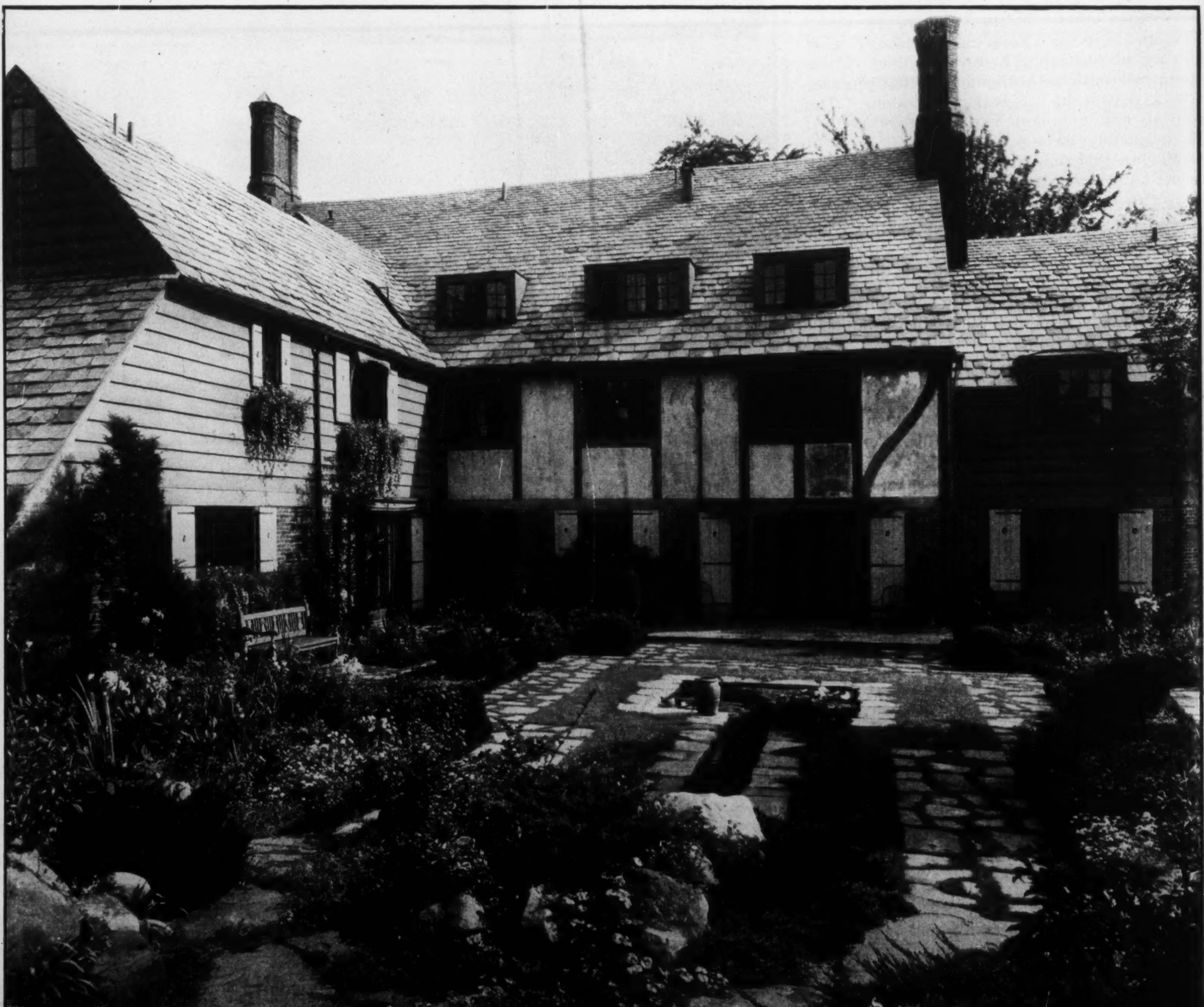
With that important point settled amicably, individuality can be given full scope. Thus, in one garden a play-yard or playhouse for young children might be the personalizing element; in the next it could be a barbecue intended primarily for adult entertainment; in the neighboring home-grounds a concentration on rock gardening to express its owner's interest in this fascinating realm of horticulture. Each garden would be a highly personalized unit in itself, yet through the unity of boundary lines a definite contribution to any community effort toward garden beautifying. And anything which has a bearing on community betterment is something valuable in this era of adjustment to new approaches to life and living.

—Photographs by Richard Averill Smith

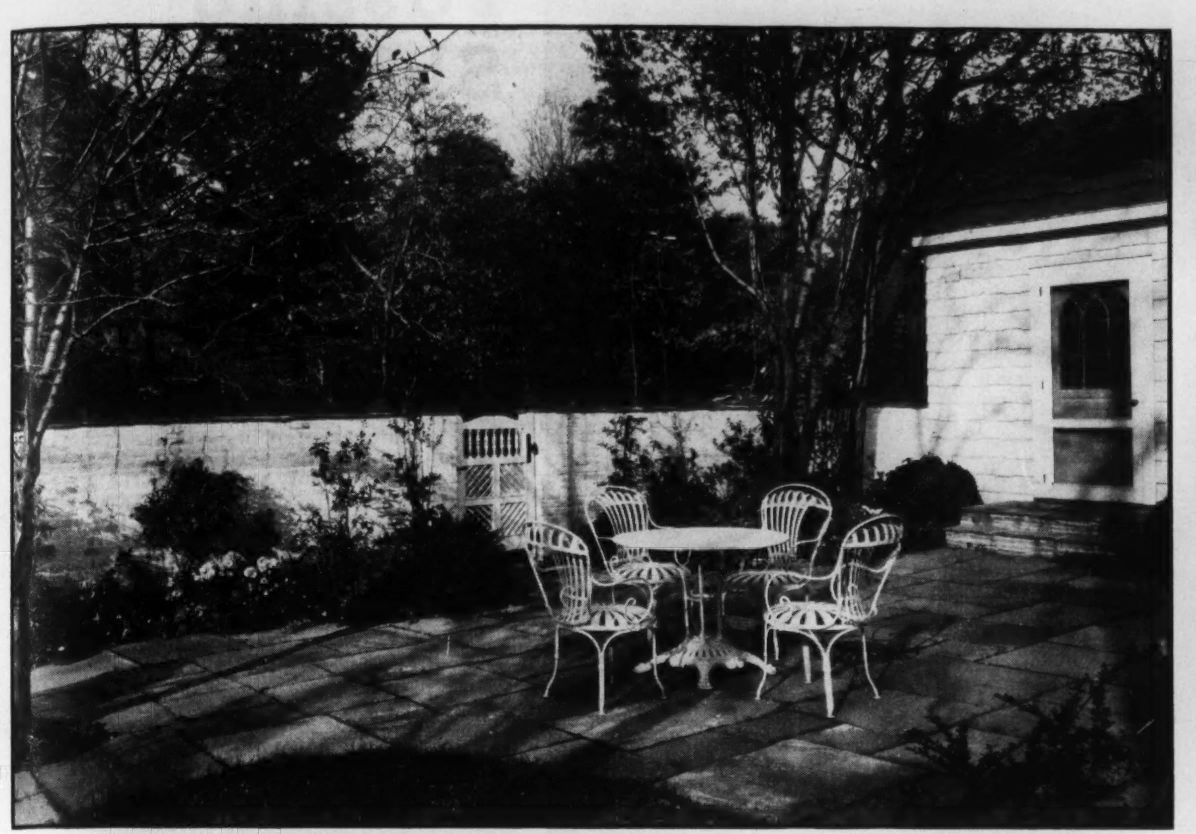


This central bed provides a location for a bird-bath safe from marauding felines.

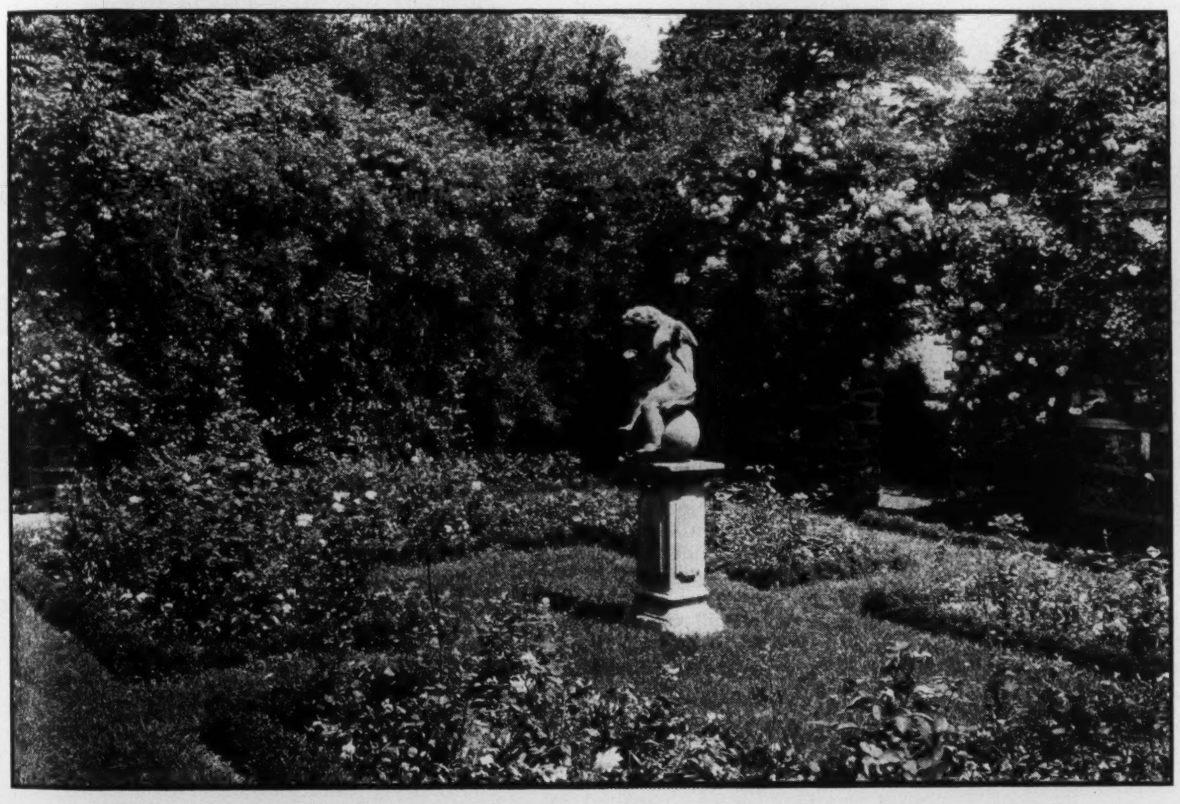
From a low, stone-walled pool a fountain sprays the slim, young sculptured figure.



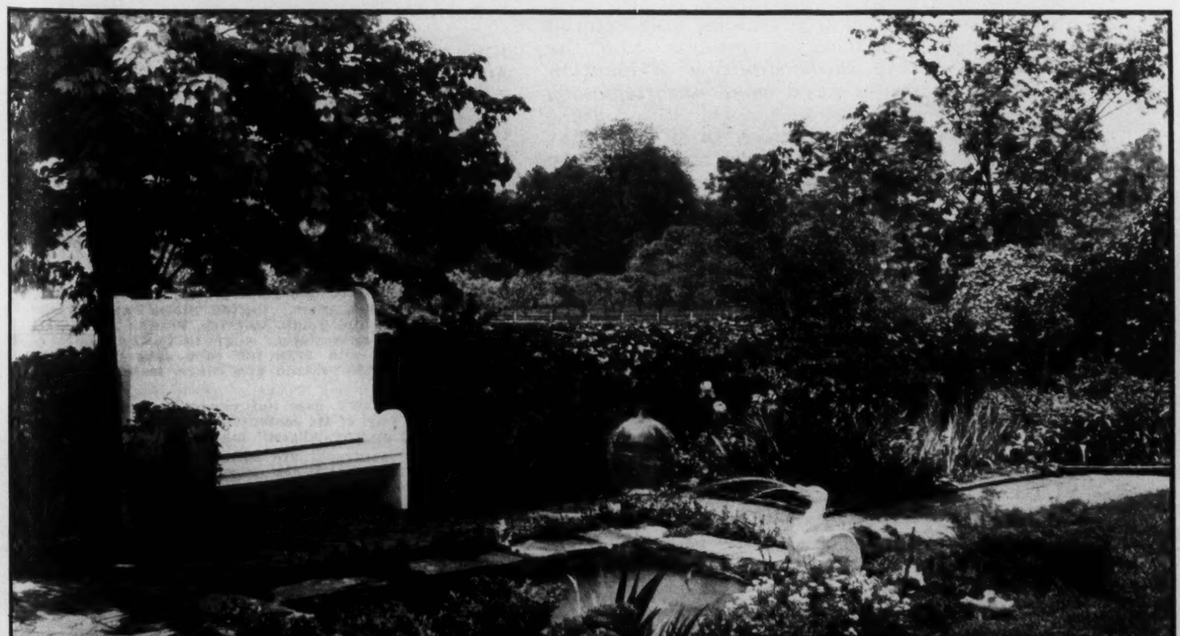
Even its generous size does not detract from the pleasant intimacy of this highly personalized garden. The natural outcropping of rocks in the foreground lent logic to informal planting, but elsewhere balance governs the design.



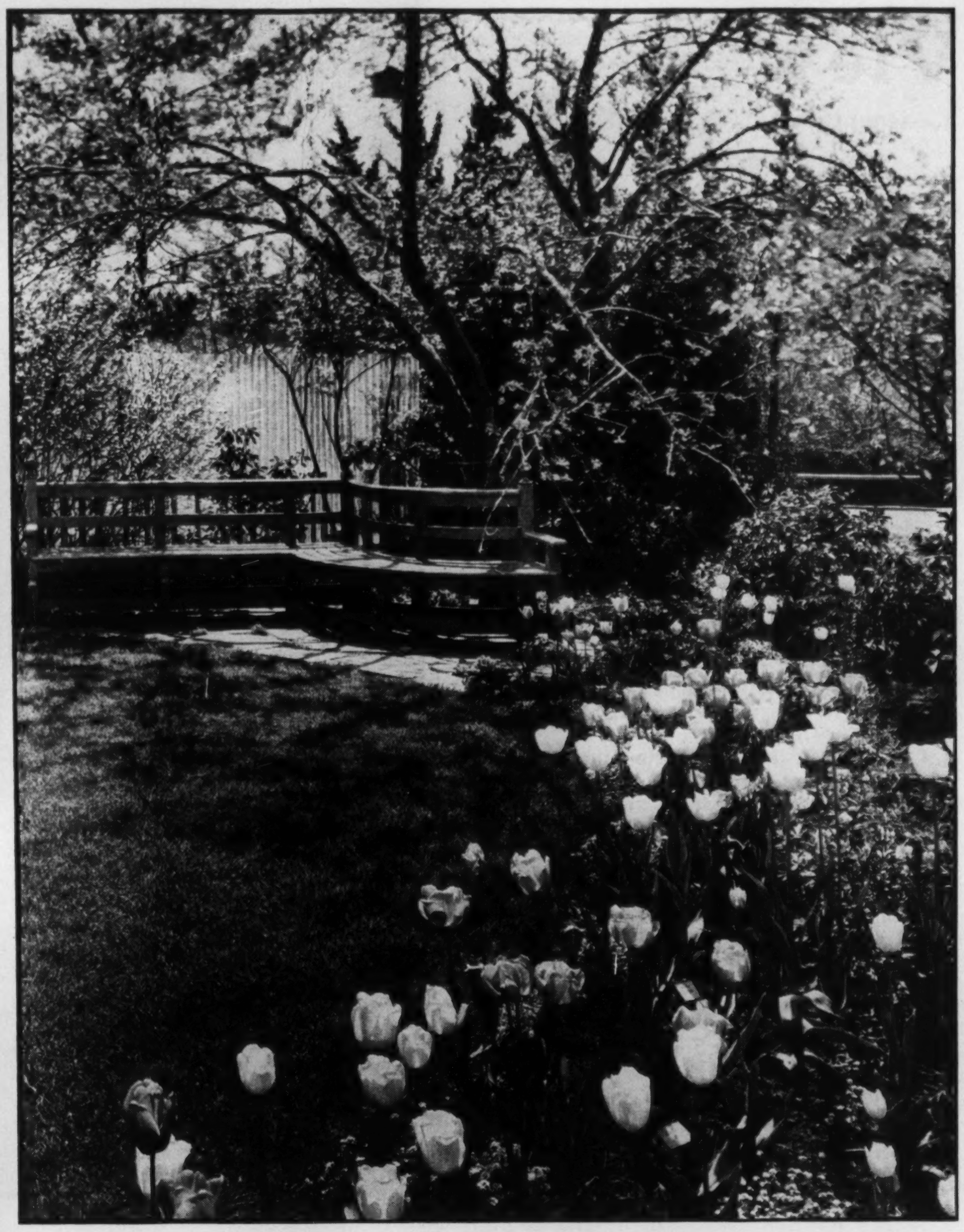
To acquire that desirable "lived-in" look, a garden demands furniture appropriate in design and material for the outdoor environment. An excellent choice is shown above.



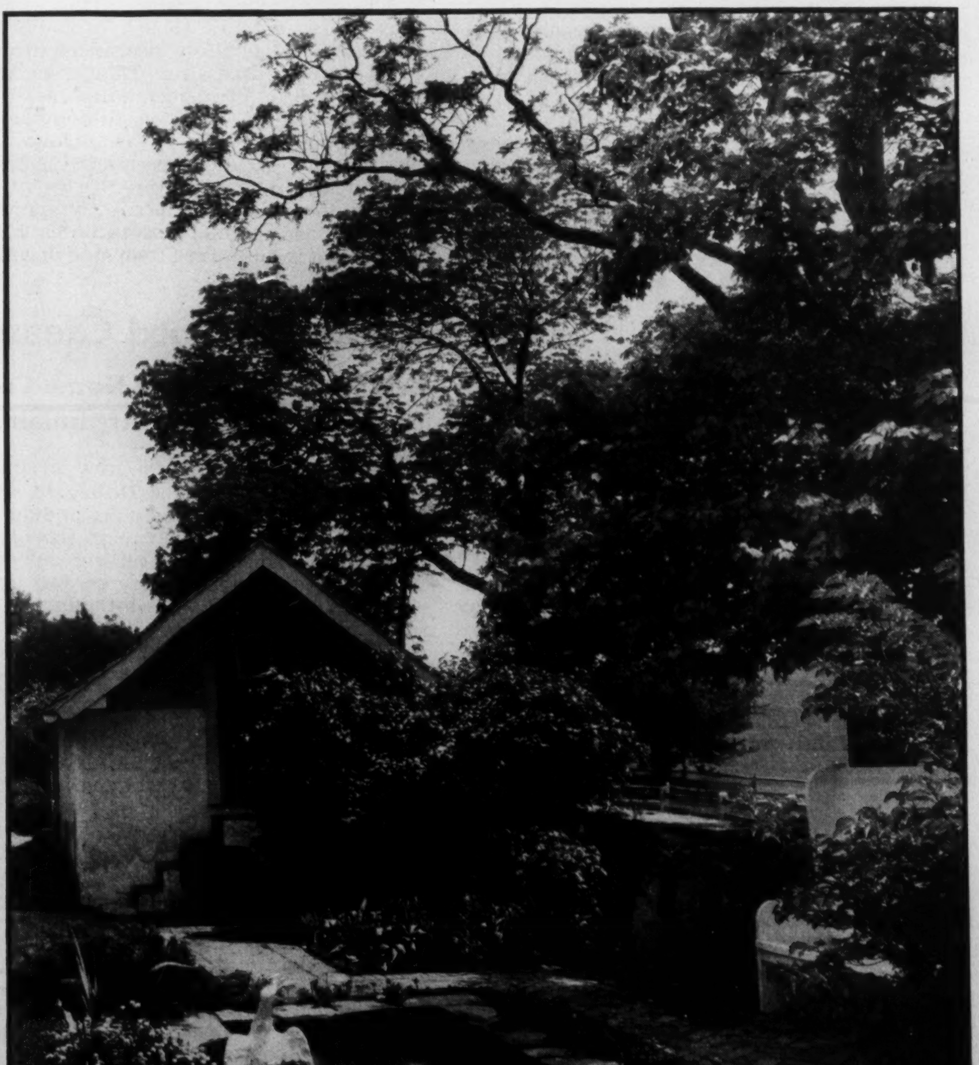
Sculpture finds a happy setting in this sunny spot as the centre of a garden formally planned and chiefly devoted to roses. The geometric beds are bounded by low-clipped Korean box.



Pictured above is just such a pool as might be developed in even a tiny garden, for its rectangular lines suggest various possibilities in size and shape according to space.



Carrying out the furnishing theme, a gracefully curved bench invites use and enjoyment of this corner, where a wide border brings seasonal color.



Another view of the pool at the left is shown here. The planting scheme is of the simplest type, the fountain an optional but attractive adjunct.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Talking In Billions

Levelling-Off Figure Of The Budget May Be Cause For Some Concern

THE 1949 estimates of expenditure by the national government show a disquieting trend toward a postwar "levelling-off" figure very much higher than was anticipated when the first surveys of Canada's postwar situation were being made in the summer of 1945. When billions of dollars are being bandied about so glibly, it is difficult for the non-expert to make out even roughly what is going on. But a few brutal facts can be dug out and presented in very simple language.

Canada entered World War II with an annual budget of about half a billion dollars. In 1945, taking into account all the war burdens assumed since 1939, it was calculated that once the special rehabilitation expenditures had been completed, the budget would level off somewhere between $1.5 billion and $2.0 billion, probably nearer the latter than the former.

The estimates tabled by Mr. Abbott last week, however, called for an outlay of $2.2 billions as a first instalment, with the forecast that supplementary estimates and special supplementary estimates connected with the entry of Newfoundland will swell this amount considerably.

Taking into account the likelihood that Defence costs will rise rather than fall, we may as well face the fact that any "levelling-off" figure in the early future will be a lot closer to $2.5 billion than the original estimate of between $1.5 and $2.0 billion. In other words, at least $500 million higher than what seemed likely in 1945.

Unfortunately, that is only part of the picture. The provincial and municipal expenditure must be added. The province of Ontario alone is now spending almost as much as all nine provinces were in 1937. Add up all three levels of expenditure, and you get a figure between $3.5 and $4 billion. This compares with $1 billion for all levels in 1937.

True, the value of the dollar has fallen to not much more than half of what it was in 1937. And granted that the current national income is so high that all these expenditures can be carried as easily for the moment as the very much smaller load in the 1930's. But it is disturbing to remember how much of these several budgets falls into the category of uncontrollable items. It would take a relatively slight decline in business activity to turn government surpluses into serious deficits.

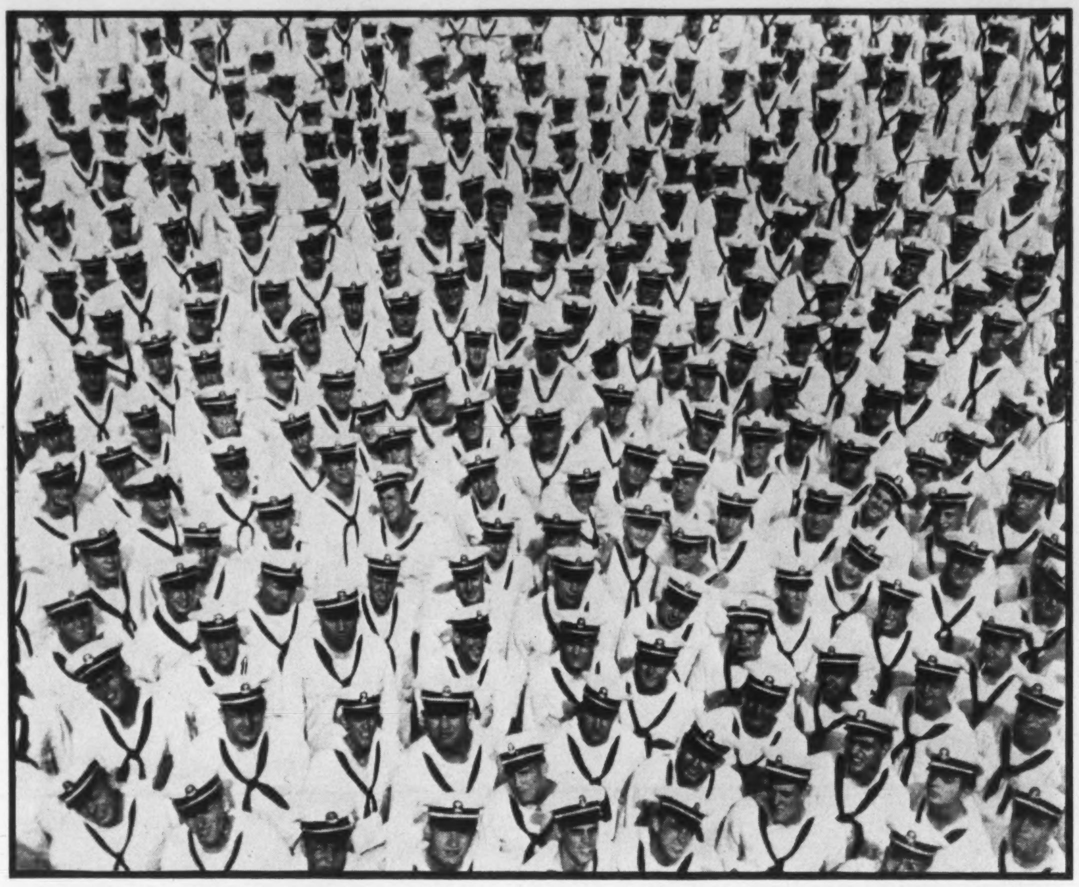
In this connection, those impressive surpluses in the national budget of which we have been hearing so much of recent months are likely to look very attractive as we move toward an era of increased national expenditure and lower national revenue due to cuts in taxation rates.

•

Canadian Brains Trust

Mr. Abbott Is In Distinguished Line With Some Very Capable Helpers

TO BE a Minister of Finance in these days of billion dollar budgets, monetary controls, provincial tax agreements, and new theories of the employment of public finance to offset cycles of industrial deflation and excessive inflation calls for top-rank ability in a number of fields. It also calls for the aid of a cluster of brilliant senior civil servants, who happen to be the target these days for a lot of slams and slurs, but whose services any government of any political complexion would find indispensable the way the world wags today. Douglas Abbott finds himself in a distinguished line which includes Cartwright, Tupper, Tilley, Fielding, White, Robb, Dunning, Bennett, Rhodes and Ilsley. He has a bigger job than any predecessor except Ilsley, but he also has a much larger staff of competent helpers, again with the same exception.



PATTERN FOR THE FUTURE? At present England is concerned with the triumph of its fleet over the Air Force while the U.S. is worried about the "sinking" of its surface force by submarines. Someday these young Americans may have to settle the argument.

In temperament and personal qualities Abbott offers much contrast to some of his predecessors. He is singularly affable, friendly and casual in his manner. He is quick-witted, lightning fast in decisions (and in that respect the opposite end of the pole from Ilsley, who would sweat and stew for hours over a decision that Abbott makes in about thirty seconds), flexible and accommodating. He has a tremendous grasp of detail though probably a bit on the facile and shallow side as compared with some of his predecessors. Though he has a nice sense of political considerations, he is also capable of standing firm on unpopular policies, such as the refusal last year to lower taxes in the face of an unprecedented surplus—a decision which may have cost the party two key seats in the House. He is readily approachable, by press and public, and radiates a friendly charm that is quite free from side or affectation.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT—ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN

HERE, where the ashen beech trees ancient grow,
Lampman and Scott are comrades once again,
Fellows to autumn frost and April rain,
The pencilled beauty of blue shadowed snow.
The feet of men above them come and go
But they have shed the hurry and the pain,
Are one at last with hills, the golden grain,
Each earthly season in its ebb and flow.

Lost beauty whom they served and sought so long
Has gathered them in triumph to her now,
With many other masters of great song
Who nobly wrote of love and death and life,
All, all of them forever freed from strife,
And immortality has touched their brow.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

•

No Doubt Good Clean Fun

But The Tendency To Name Calling Is Hardly Reasoned Argument

THE worst feature of the new liveliness that has appeared in the House of Commons this session is the tendency to indulge in personalities. Arguments between schoolboys end quite frequently in name-calling but one looks for a higher level in the senior legislative chamber of Canada. The introduction of personal vilification or even the milder forms of personal attack such as we have seen in the House rapidly make it impossible to consider issues on their objective merits. The brilliant editor of the London *Star*, A. G. Gardiner, once made this point with wonderful clarity: "the dogmatic and argumentative man . . . shuts up the mind to reason. He changes the ground from the issue itself to a matter of personal dignity. You are no longer concerned with whether the thing is right or wrong. You are concerned about showing your opponent that you are not to be bullied by him into believing what he wants you to believe." And the author of a widely-read book on semantics adds, in the same vein, that "among civilized human beings, quarrels and arguments become quite unnecessary. Arguments represent clashes of interests and should be discussed as such. It is by keeping normal discussion free from terms which are not referential that we take the first and biggest step in preventing it from degenerating into argument."

It is, of course, necessary to distinguish between deliberate employment of name-calling or personal attack on the one hand, and bright repartee on the other. When Mr. McIvor said that he had looked up a 1946 debate and had found that "none of the calamities which were forecast at that time ever hit the country" and Mr. Sinclair interjected "Except George Drew"; or when Alan Cockeram told an unidentified member he could take a jump in the lake this was all no doubt in a spirit of good clean fun.

•

Business Men Speak Out

Dominion-Provincial Agreement Must Not Be Long Delayed

THE acrimonious nature of the two most recent Dominion-Provincial Conferences, one in 1941, which lasted one and a half days, and the second in 1945-46, which lasted on and off for nine months, has rather soured Ottawa on calling another one with the political climate still so hostile to amicable discussion. But no matter how hopeless the prospects for agreement may seem, there would appear to be no alternative to the convening of another such conference in the early future. It may not come until after a general election—indeed is most unlikely to—but once a new mandate has been given a federal party it will have to cope at once with the problem of public finance and taxation. The latest body to urge this upon Ottawa is the Executive Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which last week pointed out that:

"Failure of the Dominion Government and two provincial governments to reach a satisfactory agreement on taxation makes for political and financial uncertainty, has resulted in confusion and has created undue complications in the filing of tax returns by the taxpayers of the two most populous provinces. At the same time, seven of the nine provinces have entered into bilateral taxation agreements with the Dominion *but the whole structure of taxation in Canada remains in a most unsatisfactory state.*"

The Chamber of Commerce brief adds that there is an urgent necessity to outline clearly the respective fiscal jurisdictions so that all governments may know what revenue is available. It favors subsidies to "fiscal need" provinces.

My own feeling is that the main stumbling block is not the lack of information about jurisdictions and tax resources but the lack of real will to "give and take" in some sort of working compromise between the overall powers of a nation and the needs for decentralization.

WHEN I AM DUST

WHEN I am dust, and each returning Spring
In vain attempts, despite her every art,
To waken answering echoes in my heart
Through sun and flower and every feathered thing,
When voices in your soul insist you sing,
Inexorably bidding that you start
As soon as all the hated snows depart
And creeping creatures are awakening.

Then let your song contain no undertone
Of silly sorrow, least of all for me.
Instead, remember, in your minstrelsy,
When trumps of Spring are thunderously blown
And find me deaf, oh then how could I hear
The sound of sighs, the falling of a tear?

J. E. P.

Passing Show

MILITARY expert says that berets are sloppy and hideous. He evidently doesn't think that they are "the berries" as headgear.

•

Vesuvius is thought to be preparing for an eruption, and the natural suggestion is that it has gone Communist.

•

The United States has thirty-six felonious killings per day. The survivors don't worry much about it, and the people who get killed can't.

•

A Montreal man is not only suing another man for alienation of his wife's affections, but also suing his wife for allowing her affections to be alienated. Somebody should sue him for behaving in such a way that his wife's affections could be alienated.

I CAN'T BE BOTHERED!
WHY DO YOU NEVER TAKE ME OUT?

•

Islington, Ont., motorist swerved his car into a house trying to avoid "a dog or cat." Motorists should travel at a speed which will allow them to tell what kind of animal they are dodging before they start dodging it.

•

Plaint From an Addict of Anonymy

This is the age of the planned economy,
With every nation crazy about autonomy,
And farmers going in for scientific agronomy,
And dictators practising eponymy,
And budgets that approach astronomy,
When all that is really needed is a little bonhomie.

•

They used to say that money talks, but all we hear about now is wheat talks.

•

Newfoundland got into Canada just in time. Fourteen South American countries have been discussing "means of removing European control of Western Hemisphere colonies."

•

LIFELONG BACHELOR SHOULD NOT MARRY

—Dorothy Dix headline in Toronto *Telegram*.

How true! He runs the grave risk of ceasing to be a lifelong bachelor.

•

Lucy says she wishes the people who are shouting that "Canada Must Have Peace" would give it some.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

treaty until twenty years have expired, for Canada is bound by it for that period.

We have not much hope that Mr. Buck or many of the persons who have been opposing the treaty will refrain from all or most of the courses we have just described; but we think it is important that it should be recognized that they are not proper courses for a loyal subject of His Majesty in the right of the Dominion of Canada.

India and Canada

NO ONE who read the "Glimpses of World History"—that extraordinary book which Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to his young daughter from his prison cell, in the form of letters, in the opening years of the 1930's — could have failed to conclude that the great Indian leader had a very sympathetic feeling for the Communist experiment in Russia. His anti-British bias was natural enough; it was after all a British prison which was detaining him under a British law. But its expression always took the form of reference to "the imperialist states" and to the predominance of capitalist influence in British policy. He was also deeply impressed with the supposed autonomy enjoyed by the minor Soviet republics, and apparently quite convinced that the Communist party in capitalist countries was a genuine local product of working-class feeling. (The book was also conclusive evidence of a mind of astonishing range, capacity and retentive power, which its author's subsequent career has amply confirmed.)

It is highly significant that Pandit Nehru, now head of a purely Indian government to which the tyrannical British have turned over the full responsibility for the conduct of affairs in its territory, has found himself compelled to adopt stringent measures (very similar to those employed by the British against himself) for the suppression of the treasonable activities of the pro-Soviet elements in India, and that he seems pretty certain to make that country the leader of an Asiatic combination to resist Soviet penetration. Capt. R. G. Cavell, than whom few Canadians are better informed on the Far East, told a Montreal audience lately that cooperation of the democracies with India under Nehru was the way to make "the most effective start today towards a building of democratic influence in this vast territory." He urged that Canada in particular should seek the opportunity to supply India with much of the capital equipment which she needs, and thus build up a strong trading relationship for the future.

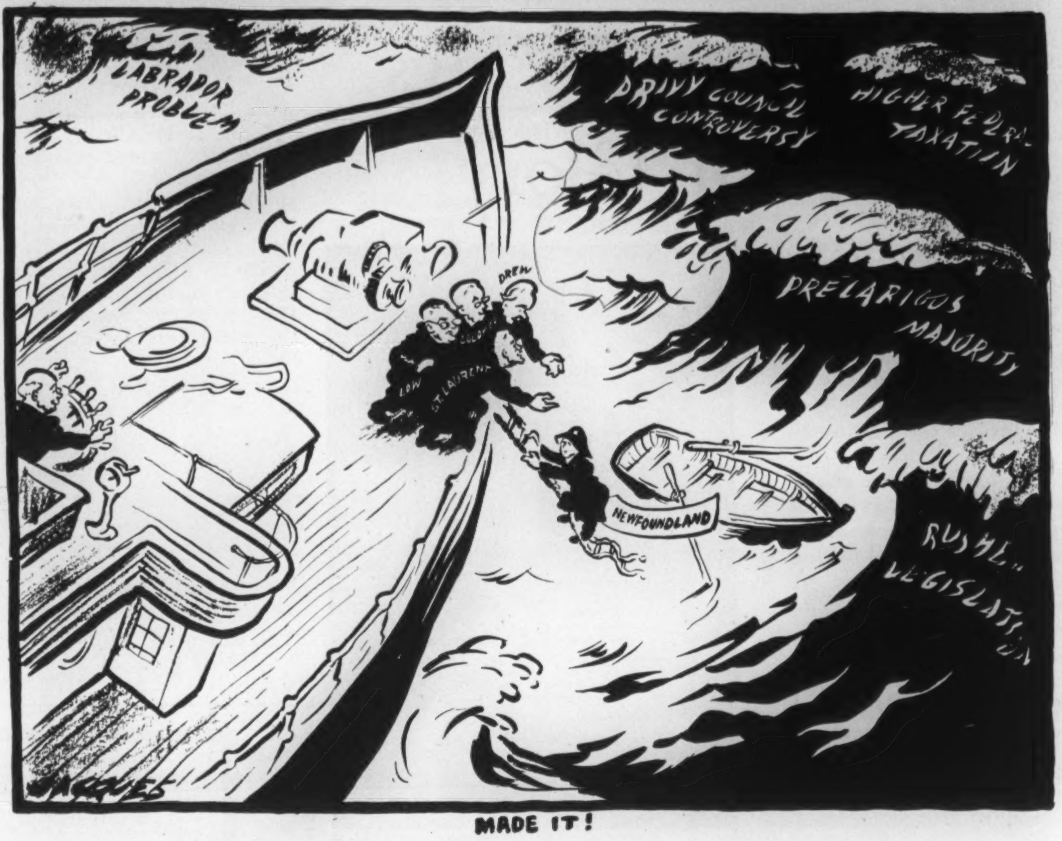
It is certainly most important that Canadians should recognize the strategic position which India occupies, the immense capabilities of her people, and the radical change which has taken place in their attitude as a result of their attainment of freedom.

Towards Socialism

WE DOUBT if the project for a great enlargement of the government printing bureau at Ottawa would ever have been entertained if it were not that it is obviously calculated to afford pleasure to the C. C. F. and the more socialistically inclined of the government's own followers. From the standpoint of efficiency and economy there is scarcely a word to be said in favor of it. The printing needs of the government are of a highly fluctuating character, and it is much better that these fluctuations should be spread over a large number of businesses than concentrated in a single one. It is also much better that the efficiency of the operation should be maintained by the competition of a large number of capable tenderers than that it should be exposed to the deteriorating influences of a government monopoly.

Railways in 1948

THE annual report of the Canadian National Railways constitutes an unanswerable argument for a substantial further increase in the rates charged for the services which this organization renders. The amount available for payment of interest on bonds held by the public was reduced from 28 millions in 1947 to 11.3 millions in 1948, the result being a deficit of 12 millions before payment of interest to the government. With government interest added, the deficit for the year was 33.5 millions. There is no justification whatever for the taxpayers, in the case of the C.N.R., and the shareholders, in the case of the C.P.R., being called on to bonus the consumers of transportation by paying part of the cost of that service, and the 1948 figures do not show anything like the rate at which that bonus is now running. Considerably over one half of the expenditures are payroll, which with pensions, makes up almost 60 per cent of the whole. The average annual compensation per employee has risen 76 per cent since 1939. We are not prepared to say that it is extravagantly high even now, and considering the entrenched position of the railway labor organizations we imagine that the prospect for any important reduction of it is remote.



MADE IT!

Consumption of Goods

MR. COLDWELL elicited a very interesting piece of statistical information from the government the other day when he got it to produce figures for the "consumption of consumer goods and services per capita" in Canada from 1926 to the present year. The figures are in terms of a dollar pegged at the base level of 1935-39, and therefore represent actual purchasing power without needing any adjustment for price changes, and the pegging has been done by means of the cost of living index, as being "the best available single index for this purpose."

In the last boom year of 1929 this figure attained the then record level of $359 per head of the population, and it declined from then to a low of $284 in the maximum depression year of 1933, after which it showed a practically continuous rise to $521 in 1947. There was a falling off in 1948 to $501, and the forecast for 1949 (which can hardly be very authoritative if it refers to the calendar year) is $509.

It is important to bear in mind that these very heavy fluctuations are in the main brought about by events which are quite beyond the control of the Canadian people themselves. They are the results of changes in the volume and price of our export trade. In 1926 we were comfortable, on our then prevailing standard of living and our population, with an export trade of $1,261 millions. By 1932 this had shrunk to a disastrous figure of $490 millions, the loss being almost wholly in agriculture, animal products and forest products. The declining income of the producers of these basic commodities caused a similar decline in the productive activity of our manufacturing industries. The blow might have been lessened by wiser economic policies on the part of our own government, especially if it could have secured the collaboration of other governments—a task which would in any case have been difficult owing to the rapid development of the pre-war international atmosphere of distrust and withdrawal, in which our chief customer, the United States, took a leading part.

In 1945 we had an artificially high export trade of $3,218 millions, caused by the war and postwar needs of Europe and largely financed by our own credit; this had already declined by over a billion by the following year, but in 1947 and 1948 the price rise ran it up again, and in the latter year (chiefly by high figures in the closing months) it was back over three billions. Prices are now definitely weakening on many of our export staples, and unless there is a readjustment of costs in our manufacturing industries to correspond with the declining cost of living we shall repeat in modified form the experience of industry in the 'thirties. Average earnings in manufacturing industry in 1946 were 70 cents per hour, on a cost of living figure of 123.6; the same earnings in November last were 95½ cents, on a cost of living figure of 159.6; the cost of living rose 29 per cent and the hourly wage 36½ per cent. The discrepancy is not yet very serious, but any effort to hold manufacturing wages at this level after a decline of three points or more in the cost of living will certainly cause trouble. It may be added that in terms of 1937 purchasing power an hour's labor in manufacturing industry was worth about 43 cents in that year, about 44.7 cents in 1940, about 55 cents in 1944, and just under 60 cents in November 1948. This rise (which is not a rise in money but in actual power to command goods and services) cannot be wholly accounted for by increased efficiency.

C.C.F. and Discipline

THE Manitoba legislature member for St. Clements, Mr. Wilbert Doneleyko, seems to us to be in the C.C.F. party on false pretences, and we think we know what party he ought to be in. He was recently allotted a share of the carefully rationed time of the C.C.F. on the radio, and proceeded to use it to denounce the Marshall Plan, E.R.P. and the Atlantic Pact, contrary to the expressed policy of the party as set forth at its last national convention and at the national council meeting in February. By the time these words are read the party may have got around to disciplining Mr. Doneleyko, as it has already disciplined other members who kicked over the traces. In an ordinary party all that would be needed is a verbal spanking from the party leader; but the C.C.F. is so tightly and formally organized into a sort of private society that a more formal action is necessary in its case.

We base our theory as to the party to which Mr. Doneleyko ought to belong on two grounds. One is the kind of language to which he is addicted: "The progressive movement of the peoples is on the march, and nothing can stop it . . . Big business is all set for the third and final stage, . . . war with all its profits, expansion of power, and continuation of the dog-eat-dog system." The other is the flagrant indecency of his conduct in taking C.C.F. time and using it for the "party line" of another party.

A Minister's Powers

THE Minister of Youth and Social Welfare of the province of Quebec is, by an amendment to the Industrial School Act just passed by the Legislature, made the "authority" who will effect "the assignment of the released inmate of a juvenile correctional institution to some other place where he could be taught a useful trade under supervision and so enabled to start out equipped to earn a living". We quote the language of the Montreal *Star* regarding the terms of the new statute, which is not yet available in printed form.

The *Star* itself is not wholly satisfied with this provision. It might be wiser, it suggests, to entrust the authority to the juvenile court judges, or the district magistrates where there is no such court. And it must be made quite clear that this authority shall not become merely a means of adding two years to a juvenile court sentence without the concurrence of any judge, without defence, and without the right of appeal.

We await further details as to the extent to which the Minister of Youth and Social Welfare will become the guardian, custodian or jailer of these unfortunate juvenile offenders after the courts are through with them. Will he be subject to writs of habeas corpus? Can he be called upon to produce the youngsters and to show that he is detaining them in accordance with the law? Or can they be held at his pleasure, and in whatever place he likes to put them? Quebec is fond of padlocks.

Mr. Bruchesi on Canada

IN THE spring of last year Mr. Jean Bruchesi, historian and stylist of French Canada, delivered at the Sorbonne in Paris a course of lectures on the history of Canada, and this course of lectures has now been made available to readers of French in a Canadian edition (Editions Variétés, Montreal, 403 pp.) under a title which may be translated "Canada: Realities of Yesterday and Today." Since no one has ever written a history of Canada from the French standpoint for English Canadian readers (nor one from the English-speaking standpoint for French Canadian readers), this is probably the best substitute that an "Anglophone" who reads French could find, since it was primarily composed for an audience outside of Quebec, and without the preoccupations (of varying degrees of nationalist propaganda) which have hitherto always marked the labors of Quebec historians. If so, there is no volume in all the literature of French Canada which would more richly repay translation—though not possibly in the tangible form of royalties.

Introduced by an exquisite preface by Etienne Gilson, that fine mind for whose lengthy visits to this country our English-speaking (or at any rate our Protestant) population is not yet sufficiently grateful, the volume devotes 120 pages to the narrative of the Old Régime down to the fall of Quebec. Nothing very controversial so far, though many English readers will be surprised at the case which Mr. Bruchesi makes out for the existence of a society and a culture in Quebec quite different from that of Paris, and as special and important in many ways as that of any of the great provinces of France. Only 40 pages are devoted to the struggle for French survival from 1760 to 1867, which in a book written for French Canadians would fill half the volume; the difficulties of the French population are not underestimated, but neither are those of an Empire which had lost all of its possessions on this continent south of the Great Lakes and was desperately concerned to retain those north of them. Mr. Bruchesi is dealing with an audience which has a lively sense of international problems.

In the remaining chapters, from Confederation to today, the treatment is less chronological, and chapters are devoted to the economy, the constitution, relations with Britain and with Washington, the cultural milieu, and the gradual development of a common national spirit, which lead to a brilliant and eloquent summing up at the close. An excellent bibliography but no index!

YOU MAY LIVE

("Constitution times psychologic trauma gives hyperkinesis which results in psychosomatic disease."—Drs. Moschowitz and Roudin in *Time.*)

IF YOU think you are psychotic or neurotic or sclerotic,
I'd suspect your duodenum or your liver,
Or quite possibly your trouble is a hemoglobin bubble,
Or perhaps a faulty peristaltic quiver.

Perchance your nerves olfactory are just a bit refractory
And won't admit ozone to your trachea,
Or possibly your vision is deficient in precision
Due to insalubrity in your cornea.

You might have necrobiosis, ankylosis or cirrhosis-
Oh, the possibilities are multifold!
(Lend your ear to me a minute, for I'd like to whisper in it:
I suspect your only trouble is a cold!)

J. E. P.

R.C.A.F. Again Stretches Its Wings After Quarter Century Of Glory

By AIR VICE-MARSHAL C. M. "BLACK MIKE" McEWEN
as told to Squadron Leader Vic Baker

One of the best known and best loved air commanders in World War II, Air Vice-Marshal Clifford Michael McEwen reviews the first glorious twenty-five years of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Its functions in peacetime recently gained increased importance; its role in the projected defence plans for this country is designed to fulfil further the destiny so nobly established over a quarter century.

Known affectionately as "Black Mike", AVM McEwen was a champion to all Canadian ranks in aircrew and groundcrew. He served in three of Canada's air services during his 30 years with the permanent force. The AVM reached the height of his career as the hard-hitting Air Officer Commanding the famous Canadian Bomber Group (No. 6) overseas. In 1945 he returned to Canada and was retired to the R.C.A.F. reserve list where he still keeps an active interest in air matters.

S/L Vic Baker, a former Montreal newspaperman, flew on bomber operations as an air navigator from U.K. and North Africa. On completion of 40 bomber missions he was transferred to the Directorate of Public Relations. Upon discharge he returned to civil employment.

FORGED in peace, proved in the crucible of war, the Royal Canadian Air Force will pause on April 1 to celebrate its 25th birthday and pay tribute to the thousands of officers, airmen and airwomen who by their skill, loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice have brought it *"per ardua ad astra."*

In celebrating its Silver Jubilee, the R.C.A.F. can look back over the years and be proud of its quarter century of service in the skies on behalf of Canada. It has gained honor and world position for the Dominion and established a reputation of fighting spirit, operating efficiency, and determination of purpose that is known and respected wherever men fly.

The Force can now glance proudly over a long list of battle honors gained in almost every part of the globe. During the Second World War some 48 R.C.A.F. squadrons flew in overseas battles while thousands of other Canadian airmen served with the R.A.F. On the home front the Service administered the world-renowned British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and operated a number of squadrons for home defence, convoy and anti-submarine patrols.

Its peacetime contributions to Canada in her growth to nationhood have also been numerous and varied. Not only has the R.C.A.F. provided an air defence force during peace but has at the same time maintained operations vitally important to the development of civil aviation and the country generally. It is difficult to assess its tremendous contributions to the general development of flying in Canada and elsewhere. To name only a few of its services, the R.C.A.F. continues to carry out special northern exploration flights, photographic surveys, forest protection work, search and rescue assistance, as well as the testing and developing of aircraft and equipment.

First Signs of Down

While the birth date of the R.C.A.F. as such is recorded in history as April 1, 1924, Canadians had won their wings long before then. Actually, the first airplane flight in this country happened on February 23, 1909, when Jack McCurdy guided his "Silver Dart" biplane a short distance over Nova Scotia's ice-covered Baddeck Bay.

It is not generally known that Canada has had three different air forces in her history. The first, known as the Canadian Aviation Corps, came into being in 1914 during the First World War and proceeded overseas attached to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. It consisted of two officers and one aircraft, a Burgess-Dunne biplane. One of the pilots, Lt. W. F. Sharpe, was killed overseas on a training flight—the first Canadian military aviator to give his life in any war. As a result, the Corps as such vanished. However, later, thousands of young, air-conscious Canadian servicemen flocked to join the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service in Britain. In all, in World War I, about 22,000 of our countrymen served in the R.F.C., R.N.A.S., and R.A.F., and 1,563 gave their lives. Over 800 were decorated, three receiving the V.C.

CHIEF of the Air Staff, R.C.A.F., is Air Marshal W. A. Curtis, who played important role in Air Force overseas and at home during war.

It is to such household names as Bishop, Collishaw, MacLaren and Barker that we should give thanks at this time for their part in World War I. It was these first air heroes who showed how well adapted Canadians were to flying and who firmly established this country's reputation in the air.

Team-Work

While few individual names of airmen remain in the minds of the public today—four years after the cessation of hostilities—the R.C.A.F.'s name as a fighting force has been indelibly inscribed in the history of aerial warfare. Unlike the air warfare required in World War I, the type of flying and fighting in this last "show" tended to play up the service as a whole rather than individuals. It was a war in the air which called for massed bomber formations and group effort and teamplay rather than individual dogfights and single forays. Still, at this time, we should pay homage to those brave individuals who made up the team.

The second force, known as the Canadian Air Force this time, was formed in Britain in the autumn of 1918, when two all-Canadian squadrons were organized. However, the war ended before they had completed their training and the unit, which consisted of a headquarters, a wing and two squadrons, continued training overseas until February, 1920, when it was disbanded.

Meanwhile, the government back home had formed in Canada a Royal Canadian Naval Air Service for anti-submarine work. This force, later disbanded, never operated for the stations contemplated eventually were built, manned and equipped by the U.S. air forces. This probably was the first time in Canadian history that Canadian air stations were operated by a foreign power outside the Empire. During the last war this practice became quite commonplace where circumstances dictated. Today both countries' air forces are again working together in the solution of common problems in the air.

Stage Being Set

The third Canadian Air Force was formed in Canada in 1920 as a non-permanent, non-professional service for training purposes only. And out of this third force came plans in 1923 for the creation of a permanent air force; on April 1, 1924, the Royal Canadian Air Force came into being with a strength of about 300.

From 1924 to 1931 the infant flying force grew slowly but steadily and as it spread its wings its activities increased and became more varied. Appropriations rose from $1.5 million to $7.5 millions until '31 depression brought drastic effects in its wake.

Dropped Curtain

By 1932, one-fifth of R.C.A.F. personnel were released and the funds had dropped to an extremely low point. The drop, which was certainly not in the same proportion in other services, had a sad effect on the young, enthusiastic and active Force; the results were disastrous. It is to be hoped that never again will the R.C.A.F. be exposed to this tragic treatment.

An upward surge took place in 1938 when it became for the first time an independent Service directly under the Minister of National Defence, with its own Chief of Air Staff. Pre-

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R.C.A.F. Photos

R.C.A.F. FLIGHT CADETS receive full instruction in engines. At Flying Training School, Centralia, Ont., Cadets W. V. Campbell and D. M. Campbell learn about Pratt-Whitney Wasp from station technical officer F/L C. W. MacNab. All are from Saskatoon, Sask.

viously, it had been under the Army Chief of General Staff.

The outbreak of World War II found the R.C.A.F. with 4,000 officers and men and with 10 active squadrons. Another 12 squadrons were listed in the auxiliary air force. These auxiliary squadrons became the backbone of the R.C.A.F. in the building and maintaining of an effective fighting force.

At the outbreak of hostilities no one could have imagined how tremendous would be Canada's contributions to the successful air warfare waged by the Allies. Few could have foreseen that by January, 1944, the R.C.A.F. would be 215,000 strong and a major factor in the winning fight against a dangerous and powerful enemy in the air.

The 25th anniversary finds the R.C.A.F. in the midst of a heavy postwar program of reorganization, rebuilding, modernization of aircraft and equipment, and giving leadership and assistance to a revitalized domestic aircraft industry, all as part of a planned peacetime force.

Good Appropriation News

On the eve of the Silver Jubilee celebration further encouragement was given the R.C.A.F. with the announcement in Ottawa that the Air Force had been allotted the largest share of increased Defence Department appropriations for the coming year. The main estimates tabled in Ottawa show estimated outlay of $169.3 millions for the Air Force in 1949-50, including $65 millions for equipment and supplies, compared with $147.7 millions for the Army and $82.2. millions for the Navy.

The provision of more funds for the Air Force than for any other service—for the first time in Canadian defence history—should be regarded as a desirable step in the right direction. It supports the sound argument that Canada's geographical and strategic position from a defence viewpoint demands that relatively greater reliance be put on the Air Force than on the other services, because of its greater speed and mobility. Because of this country's vast and extensive boundaries, it is obviously important that the nation develop adequate resources of fast, powerful Air Force units to meet the threat of sudden attack at any sector of our borders.

In now moving in this direction, it is to be hoped that the government will ensure that the increased amounts allotted will be spent so as to gain the maximum effective value. Much of the money will have to overcome the lag in Air Force development during the past two or three years, but some should also be devoted to assuring progressive development of equipment and facilities.

Trained and Tough Nucleus

The present Force is designed to serve as a relatively small but highly-trained nucleus, capable of providing immediate interceptor defence, and able to expand rapidly in event of emergency, to carry out general air operations on a larger scale. At the time of writing, 10 auxiliary squadrons are in existence, located at Montreal (2), Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver. Recently commenced was a program of training of radar and signals experts, on a basis similar to the auxiliary flying squadrons. It is regrettable that the highly-trained radar personnel and precious radar equipment were not kept in being at the end of hostilities, but it is encouraging to note full cognizance has now been taken of the importance of this work.

The postwar program progresses as recruits flow into service training schools to provide new blood for both aircrew and groundcrew trades. Major training establishments have been organized across the country to furnish operational instruction for pilots of the interceptor squadrons of the regular force.

New aircraft include the Vampire jet fighter, the four-engined Canadian-built North Star transport, and the Sikorsky S-51 helicopter, which has already won its wings in search and rescue work. At present negotiations are underway for procurement of the American F-86 jet fighter, holder of the world speed record. Work on an all-Canadian, two-seater, long-range jet fighter is progressing well, according to latest reports.

Those Fragile Jobs

So it can be seen that the service has changed greatly in its first 25 years of life. Its present size would have been considered mammoth before the first war, and the fragile aircraft that its pilots flew in the early days would amaze today's airmen.

While the service cannot afford to stand still, but must always be reaching for perfection, the fine spirit that was the keynote of the Force in early days remains unchanged. Just as in the air, the fire of enthusiasm and devotion burned as brightly on the ground, where the staunch-hearted men and women labored to keep the planes up, and maintained the war in the skies.

It must be kept in mind, that while Canada is not one of the four great powers today nor does her air force strength compare to theirs in size or numbers, our strategic position in an air-conscious world gives to the Dominion a prestige out of all proportion to its population. Canada has attained distinction at Lake Success among the United Nations in many respects, least of all among matters concerning the air and its use in peace and war.

It is now clear that world diffculties are not being solved as easily nor as quickly as we had hoped, and that Canada must look to the Air Force as the first line of national defence. As stated previously, this is indicated in Defence estimates for 1949-50. The significant factor is that the Air Force has a foundation for their plans.

Plan for Industry

R.C.A.F. should now be able to plan long-range aircraft procurement policy, and one favorable to the building up of the aircraft industry at a level adequate to the supply of aircraft necessary. The backing and support of an active and progressive aircraft industry is also necessary to produce an efficient Air Force. The two must go hand in hand, as was demonstrated by the success of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Policies as to the component parts and types of aircraft of the new Air Force will be governed and kept in line with the national economy, and the best use must be made of every dollar spent. Much of this year's increase will have to go to repair the hiatus of development that has taken place within the Air Force during the last two or three years.

As to component parts of the Air Force, Canada cannot afford to support a large heavy bomber force but must retain sufficient heavy aircraft for conversion training, exercises, and anti-submarine and convoy duties in the early stages of a conflict. The bulk of her strength will probably be fighter and transport aircraft; the former to protect the vital areas of Canada and to form the basis of an expeditionary force if required overseas, and transport aircraft to carry supplies and for the rapid movement of units and equipment.

Canada has placed a new trust in the R.C.A.F.'s keeping; consequently there will be many problems facing this youthful but vigorous Service. But with increased responsibility it can now look forward from its Silver Anniversary with renewed purpose and desire to serve.

FLIMSY "KITE", a single-engine pusher Vedette, was used to air-photograph in 20's and 30's. Now job is done by Lancs and Dakotas; in 1948 over 911,000 square miles.

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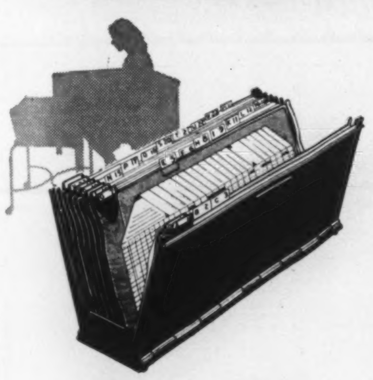

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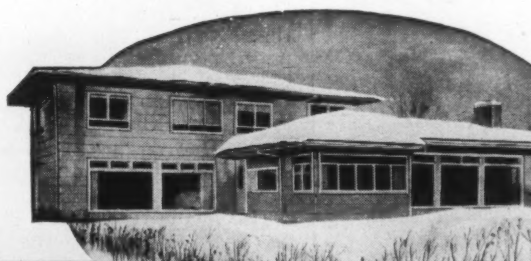

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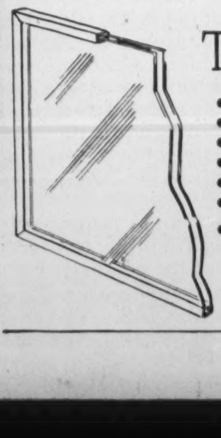

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Congress Rebuff Prompts Truman To Alter His Cocksure Tactics

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

IN THE opinion of many competent observers, President Harry S. Truman is right back where he was last year before the November 2 elections seemed to have ended the stalemate on his program. And, they say, he has no one but himself to blame.

Congress hit the President a triple legislative haymaker by rebuffing him on his effort to end the filibuster, by turning rent control over to the States, and by turning down his crony, Mon Wallgren, as chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Yet most everyone agrees that Mr. Truman is making the best of a bad situation. He appears to have forgotten or abandoned that bold threat to go to the people to try to force Congress into compliance with his plans.

For practical purposes, control of Congress has passed from the Administration back to the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats which has worked so disastrously on previous Truman projects and against the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The President has a low boiling point. He has often been too quick with the sharp retort when silence would have served him better. This time, according to his critics as well as his supporters, he has done the sensible thing. If he felt any personal disappointment he did not show it, and he contented himself with expressing the hope that Congress would enact the major part of his program. He could have harped back to the "election mandate" theme which is now somewhat threadbare. He could have criticized Congress again. And he might have repeated his threat to go over the heads of Congressmen and ask their constituents for help.

The President may have been dramatically reminded by this turn of events that the American Government is composed of three branches, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial, and that no one branch should interfere with the workings of another. There should be complete cooperation.

This defeat on the initial stages of his civil rights battle may also have suggested to Mr. Truman that it might be better to try to "work with" Congress. It will require statesmanship to mend the damage. The congressional rebellion has imperilled the domestic program but it has also endangered the Truman foreign policy.

The fact is that Harry Truman won his first election to the Presidency last year by a narrow majority. Yet the President considered his election an all-inclusive mandate.

Mr. Truman has been accused of throwing the Administration program at the country with a "take it or leave it" attitude. The representatives of the people on Capitol Hill have chosen to "leave" what they have seen thus far.

It will require different tactics from now on it. And once more, the rejection of the Truman program has revived threats of emergencies of a left-wing third party.

•

PEOPLE TO OKAY PACT

Dean Acheson Is Succeeding In Selling the Public

SECRETARY of State Dean Acheson is credited with using considerably better tactics than his chief in winning public approval of the North Atlantic Security Pact. He believes that the treaty will not become effective until the American public understands it fully and gives it endorsation.

Framers of the treaty believe that if the American people show that they understand and accept the U.S. commitment to help Western Europe repel any Russian attack, it will be a stronger argument to Soviet Russia against further aggression.

The American public appears outwardly to understand it. Opinion polls have shown that a good majority of the people wanted an agreement with Marshall Plan countries to come to each other's defence if one is attacked.

A poll of Senators revealed 50 in favor, one against and the rest undecided on whether to declare war if a pact signer were attacked.

Secretary Acheson started last week to encourage the public to study the treaty by holding a two-day session with representatives of 200 national organizations. Almost overnight the Department has altered its policy of trying to conceal terms of pact plans to one of giving the widest possible publicity to its provisions. It is a policy of public enlightenment.

Key Republican and Democratic senators intimated that the treaty is virtually assured of the required ratification. But they want to know how much it will cost the U.S. The Administration planned to ask Congress to authorize from a billion to two billion dollars of a military Lend-Lease program.

MR. TRUMAN, deciding it might be better to "work with" Congress, has changed tactics, is cooperating.

•

UNCLE SAM, COUNTER-SPY

Nation Belatedly Attempts To Safeguard Secrets

A NATION steeped in the Democratic principle of mutual trust, the United States is somewhat belatedly learning that she must brush up on the ungentle art of spying and counterspying. Arrest of a Justice Department employee on charges that she had turned over holus-bolus to the Russians lists of American secret agents and counter-spies has highlighted the need for more adequate counter-espionage.

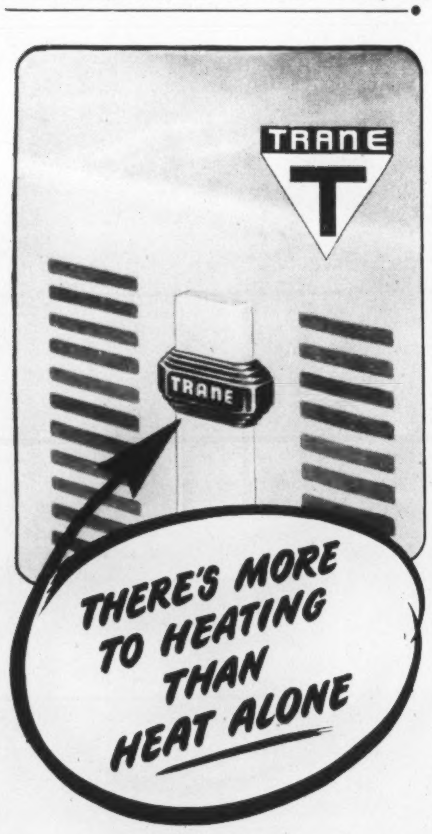
Informal inquiries are underway in the House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of the leakage of secret military information to "potential enemies", and a full-dress Congressional investigation may be held.

The Administration introduced a bill on January 18 to strengthen present legislation against spies and spying. The bill would require registration of all persons trained in or acquainted with espionage procedure. The bill was unanimously recommended by a committee representing the F.B.I. and military and naval intelligence officers and is now under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark states that under existing law an espionage agent is immune from prosecution until and unless he or she actually violates the Espionage Act. He contends that "information" about the "intentions" of such person could "spell the difference between success and catastrophe in counteracting the plans and tactics of an enemy."

He feels that if espionage agents were required to register upon coming to the United States, fewer would come. However, if, as it has been charged, such lists of registrations were turned over to potential enemy nations, that would be of little help.

The Administration spy bill has other objectives. It would abolish the present statute of limitations of three years on peace-time violations of laws on espionage.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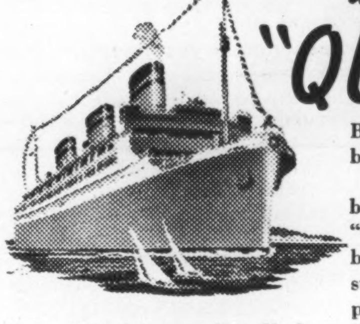

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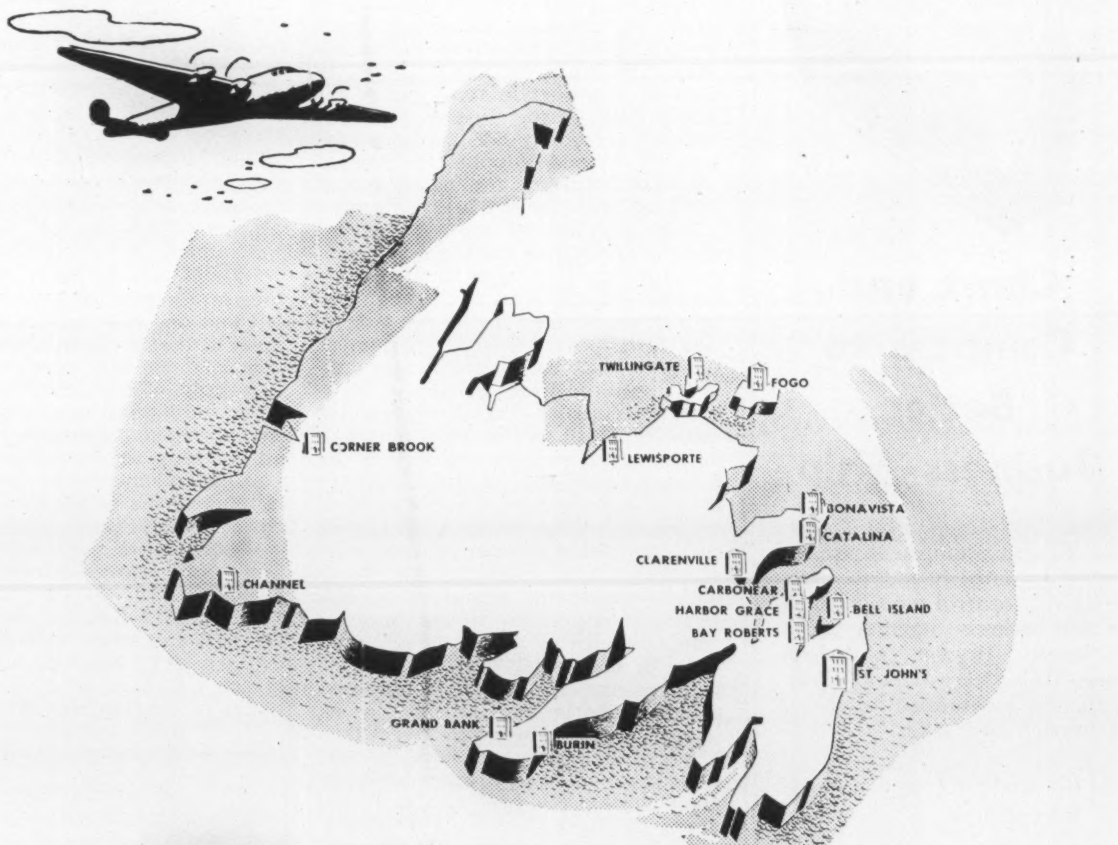

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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Taxation, Streamlining Program Behind the British Film Crisis

RE THE summary of the British film troubles in P.O'D.'s column (March 15), behind the reports of crisis, conference, conference and crisis currently keeping Britain's film industry in the cables, columns and headlines, there are two major factors which have not been fully reported in Canada.

The first is an industry-government argument over taxation. In addition to all other taxes, film entertainment in Britain at the point of sale, the theatre box-office, is subject to a final levy of nearly forty per cent.

In an interview with Jympson Harmon of the *Evening News*, J. Arthur Rank said that his own organization had so far been able to stand the tax but the independent producer, unable to offset losses on one film by profits on another as he did, could not. He said that the British treasury should act to aid the independents.

At the same time, the production side of the industry is in the middle of a drastic streamlining program. The J. Arthur Rank studios are being converted in part to a new production system called "independent frame" which cuts costs as much as forty per cent. One of its results is to reduce materially the requirements per film for technicians . . . The studio unions have placed in the government's lap the entire matter of unemployment in film production. The government has as yet no solution. The industry itself is committed to a policy of eliminating extravagances and there, for the present, the affair rests.

London, Eng. JAMES A. CARLTON

Paralyzing Thoughts

AFTER reading Mr. A. E. Morgan's "Dream of Utopian World May Paralyze Progress" (recently in S.N.), I arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Morgan's gradualism is going to be a good deal more painful for me than my hobby of indulging in Utopian dreams. I have to look forward to recurring depressions (he tells me), and fortify myself against each catastrophe (which may include the loss of my job and my home) with the thought that even if I am down and out, I shall still be allowed to eat a little better than my forebears.

Phelpston, Ont. H. F. TREVILLION

Right or Wrong

RE MR. KAY'S review of Theodor Plivier's "Stalingrad", why should it be immoral for a German to criticize his own country's military forces? (S. N., Feb. 1). By the same logic no one should criticize his country's conduct of war or of any other affairs—a view which deprives a country of the benefit of honest criticism.

Ottawa, Ont. P. M. PFALZNER

Death and/or Taxes

I HAVE just read, with interest, your article against lower taxes (S.N., Feb. 15). I must make a mild beef about your statement that governments "would have to keep up revenue for the services we have already demanded." Just who are these people who have demanded these services? Who demanded baby bonuses, for instance? I have followed parliamentary news fairly closely and I never found any trace of any demand from any section of the public for these any more than for the admission of Newfoundland. I don't like this constant assertion that the public must tax itself to satisfy its own demands when the public made no such demands.

Simcoe, Ont. W. P. MACKAY

DR. KARL T. COMPTON, Chairman of the U.S. Research and Development Board, recently told the House Armed Services Committee that U.S. is working on guided missile with a 5,000-mile range, supersonic speed and course selector.

Nova Scotian Coal

THE way in which some people in Upper Canada can forget or fail to learn that Nova Scotia (not to mention two other provinces) is part of Canada is truly amazing. And this forgetfulness or ignorance leads them into other errors, such as exhibited by L. J. Rogers in a recent article (S.N., March 1).

He informs your readers that "we have to import our coke and coal from the United States."

Is Mr. Rogers not aware that there happens to be so much coal in Nova Scotia that nearly seven million tons of coal have been mined each year for at least forty years and that a similar quantity can be had for the next 175 years? And is Mr. Rogers not aware that in Nova Scotia there happens to be a steel plant and some coke ovens which use one million tons of *Canadian* coal each year, *in making coke?*

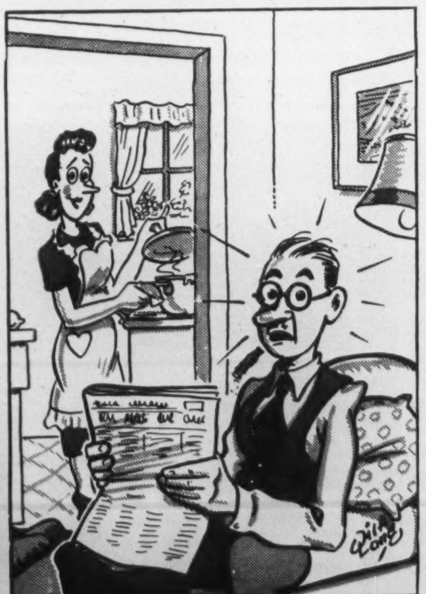
Glace Bay, N.S. C. B. WADE,
Director Research &
Education, U.M.W.A.

Compulsory Vote

I SEE that consideration is being given to measures to improve the polling of votes at elections; and that among the suggestions is that of compulsory voting.

I think you will agree that there is even more danger from an unintelligent and uninformed vote, especially under compulsion, than from a lack of votes due to lack of interest. I would like to suggest that if any such reform as compulsory voting should be introduced, it should be accompanied by every voter being supplied without charge with his or her copy of Hansard.

Eyre, Sask. C. EVANS SARGENT



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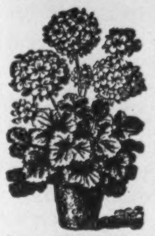

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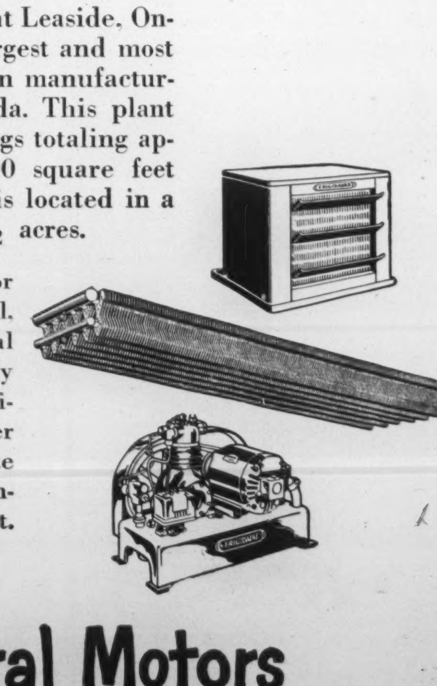

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LIGHTER SIDE

Du Temps Perdu

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MRS. AMOS made a space for tea on the table which was covered with bottles of furniture polish and turpentine and cans of cleaning powder and wax. "Time for tea!" she called. Then as Mrs. Tripp, busy over the woodwork, didn't respond, she went over and touched her shoulder. "Tea!" she said and going through the motion of pouring tea, pointed to the table.

Mrs. Tripp got up a little reluctantly. She hated to interrupt her work, even for tea. Dust and dirt were her enemies and she pursued them as energetically and everlastingly as the little figure on the cover of the can of cleaner. Mrs. Amos pointed to it now and then to Mrs. Tripp and shook her head.

Mrs. Tripp laughed. "Well, I've always worked," she said, "ever since I was six years old. Worked at everything. Did I ever tell you I got a medal for sewing when I was eight? From Queen Victoria."

"From Queen Victoria!" cried Mrs. Amos, and Mrs. Tripp nodded proudly. "They used to send down all the linen from the Castle to be made over for the hospitals," she said. "Only the damask table linen with pictures of the Castle and the iron gates with the pheasants. They'd slash it this way and that way so no one would ever use it again."

She sat down, one hand nursing her elbow, the other her teacup. "When I was eight years old my eyes got that bad the doctor said, 'Send her somewhere where she won't see anything but green.' So my Mother sent me to visit my Auntie who kept the Lodge in the Park outside Windsor Castle. 'Only don't you never let the Queen see you whatever you do!' " my Auntie said.

"Why not?" Mrs. Amos asked.

Mrs. Tripp leaned forward interrogatively. "Why couldn't the Queen see you?" Mrs. Amos shouted.

"Because my Aunt hadn't asked the Queen first," Mrs. Tripp shouted back. "Oh, you couldn't do anything without asking the Queen first. But I'd made up my mind to see the Queen and one day when she came along in the pony cart my Aunt went out to unlock the gates — big iron gates, oh beautiful! I'd been hiding behind my Aunt, and the Queen came along, in a big black hat and her chins down to here, and my Aunt curtsied, and then the Queen saw me!"

SHE had a remarkable range of gestures and she made the whole little moment as explicit as ballet—the advancing Queen, the trembling lodgekeeper, and the little girl who was to become Mrs. Tripp dodging agilely behind her. "What did she say?" shouted Mrs. Amos.

Mrs. Tripp pointed an arm. "Who is this child?" she said in the voice of Majesty. " 'My niece, your Majesty, down to visit from London.' 'See that she goes to school,' the Queen said, and my Aunt curtsied and opened the gates and off she went!"

She finished her tea and Mrs. Amos poured her a second cup. "Ow, she didn't miss anything, the Queen didn't," Mrs. Tripp said. "She liked to pop into the lodges unexpected to see what was going on. And one day she came in, and there was my Auntie drinking her tea out of a saucer. 'Do not be upset my good woman, I often drink tea out of my saucer,' says the Queen, and down she sat and had her tea from her saucer along with my Auntie."

It had become a part of the Victorian legend, Mrs. Amos knew. But how extraordinary to think that the subject of the legend had been the Aunt of Mrs. Tripp who now sat in Mrs. Amos' dining-room drinking her tea — for *noblesse oblige* is never wholly wasted—quite properly out of her cup.

"And if my Uncle ever killed a pig, she'd know about that too," Mrs. Tripp said, "and down they'd come from the Castle, all the servants from the kitchen with their crocks and their platters and off they'd go with the best parts of the pig—"

"But didn't any of you *mind?*" cried Mrs. Amos.

"Oh, we all minded what the Queen told us," Mrs. Tripp said. "The Prince of Wales, he was a grownup man with a beard, and he minded what she told him." She began to chuckle suddenly. "I remember my Uncle telling me how he'd gone to a show and there was the Prince of Wales standing in line with the rest because it was an actress he admired. Sarah—Sarah—what was her name?"

"Bernhardt," Mrs. Amos shouted.

Mrs. Tripp shook her head. "Oh, nobody as fine as that!" she said. "Anyway there he was, you've often seen pictures of him."

Mrs. Amos nodded. The beard, the cigar, the billycock hat with a feather, the Inverness greatcoat. The picture flashed up as large in detail as a closeup on the screen.

"When along comes a chap selling roast potatoes," Mrs. Tripp continued. " 'Ere, I'll have one,' Edward says. So he takes his roast potato and the chap comes along to my Uncle. 'Do you know who that was?' my Uncle says. 'That was His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.' 'The Prince of Wales!' says the roast potato man and off he goes and comes back in a little while with a placard, PURVEYOR OF ROAST POTATOES TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES." She chuckled joyfully. "I'd like to been in the Palace when the Queen heard about that. Ow, she was a battle-ax!"

SHE put her cup back in its saucer. "Of course, after my Uncle died Auntie had to leave the Lodge," she said.

"Why?" shouted Mrs. Amos.

"Oh, the Queen wouldn't have any other widows around Windsor," Mrs. Tripp said. "As soon as you were a widow, out you went."

Mrs. Amos shook her head. "She doesn't sound very considerate."

Mrs. Tripp leaned forward questioningly. "She doesn't sound a very sympathetic character," Mrs. Amos shouted.

A swift change swept over Mrs. Tripp's face. "The Queen was wonderful," she said almost rebukingly.

The sudden reversion to the pre-Strachian point of view left Mrs. Amos for a moment without words. "She was beautiful," Mrs. Tripp insisted in her loudest tone of affirmation. "Beautiful. I can still see her little hands. Like white butterflies."

Mr. Amos put his head in the door. "I wonder if you'd mind," he said, mildly. "I'm trying to telephone."

There was a little silence. "Well, back to my work," Mrs. Tripp said cheerily and getting up returned to her woodwork, hurrying to make up for lost time. Mrs. Amos took the tea things back to the kitchen and began washing up. "Any tea left?" Mr. Amos said presently, appearing in the doorway.

"I've just thrown it out," Mrs. Amos shouted and then remembered and reverted to her normal tone of voice. "Mrs. Tripp has been telling me all about Queen Victoria," she said.

"I know, I heard it," Mr. Amos said, "up in the third storey."

"The wonderful English race," Mrs. Amos said and shook her head; thinking of the House of Windsor and the Labor government, of Mrs. Tripp's uncle's enfeoffed pigs and Mrs. Tripp's glow of delight at the memory of the Queen's butterfly hands. "I don't suppose we'll ever understand them," she said.

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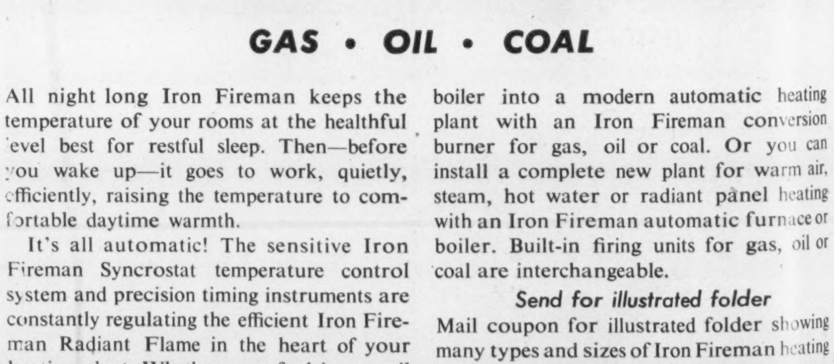

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Newfoundlanders Must Help Process Own Resources

By L. E. SAWYER

It will be a grave mistake, says this writer, if Newfoundland is regarded only as a "maritime" unit with extractive industries. Since Newfoundland has never been able to develop herself the way Iceland has on an even poorer economic foundation, the agreement of confederation with Canada takes on new importance. Unfortunately, no clauses for the direct encouragement of Newfoundland industry are incorporated in the terms.

A GREAT deal has already been written about the union of Newfoundland with Canada. Attention has been concentrated on the natural resources which are being added to Canadian reserves, on the number of square miles of area involved (making Canada bigger than Europe), on airports, strategic bases and subsidies. One of the things touched on lightly is that Newfoundland becomes, not only Canada's tenth province but also an additional maritime province. Or, to quote the Prime Minister's statement to the house in introducing the resolution: "The section of the Canadian economy generally described as the maritimes was felt to be the one which would be most nearly comparable to the situation which would be apt to develop in Newfoundland."

In other countries the expression "Maritime Province" has not the same significance it has with us. Indeed, if it has any at all, it is probably the opposite, since, historically it has frequently been the case that the littoral is the centre of the greatest cultural and economic activity. Here, though, it means economic stagnation, chronic unemployment and unrewarding extractive industries.

One wonders if the Newfoundland leaders have sufficiently considered this. Judging by the close parallelism between the original Confederation agreements and the present one, one would think they have not. The heart of them in each case is communications, customs duties and financial subsidies. It is through the weakness of this same "heart" that the Maritimes have sunk into a tragic decline through its failure to vigorously recirculate the wealth of their mines, forests and fisheries. And this in spite of the fact that at the moment of Confederation the Maritimes were peppered with small industries and were trading with profit by means of their own shipping to the far corners of the globe. It is scarcely to be expected that Newfoundland, already a stage or two below the Maritimes in living standards, and coming into Confederation in an age of centralization in commerce and finance, will do any better.

Obvious Weakness

They certainly have not done any better on their own. The grave weakness of Newfoundland economy is obvious.. Yet just why this is the case is not clear and is subject to debate.

Those who blame the poverty, both financial and cultural, on the Ice Age, which robbed the island of topsoil, and on the climate, which is cool and foggy, would find some matter for deeper reflection in Ellsworth Huntington's "Mainsprings of Civilization." To prove a point concerning the selective effect of immigration he develops a comparison between Icelanders and Newfoundlanders in their cultural and economic achievements. He rules out the appeal to physical environment by pointing out that the soil and climate of Iceland are, if anything, considerably more discouraging than those of Newfoundland.

In addition, Iceland has been subject to catastrophes from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which Newfoundland escapes. Yet on this poorer foundation the Icelanders have managed to erect an economy which, if not noted for its wealth, has avoided the extremes of want and depression familiar to Newfoundland.

On the plane of culture, where some might say the test of validity of a social organism should be made, Huntington's point-by-point comparison leaves no doubt in one's mind that the Icelanders easily triumph. To mention one or two aspects: they have their own university, a traditional prestige in the matter of poetry, their own learned societies with accompanying publications, and an almost universal literacy. The contrast with Newfoundland does not need detailed analysis here.

The above is cited, apart from its sociological interest, principally to show the importance to Newfoundland of the agreement with the Canadian government. If it has not been possible for them, during their period of separate existence, to create a sound economy and a vigorous culture, it would seem that their only hope for a different future lies in the terms of their agreement on joining Canada.

The lack in the agreement from which the Newfoundlanders will suffer most in the future is the failure to insert a clause or clauses to the effect that the federal government will exert every influence to see that a proportion at least of the natural resources of the new province, as they are developed, will be fabricated or partly processed within the boundaries of Newfoundland itself. For example, the iron ore which is now on the verge of exploitation on a large scale. Or the development of plastics industries on the basis of the timber resources. Or the development of agriculture by a program of capital assistance and agricultural training.

There is a very real danger both to the welfare of the Newfoundlanders themselves and to the general balance of the Canadian economy in the rapid industrialization of the centre of Canada and the persistence of a mainly extractive economy on the eastern seaboard. Colonialism can exist in essence within a large North American country as well as in Africa.

The federal government would not have agreed, of course, to commit itself to a policy in Newfoundland which it has conspicuously failed to implement in the Maritimes. Such direct encouragement of industry in one place would have necessitated the extension of the same policy to other provinces—with benefit, may we add.

Probably the islanders would have failed to incorporate such clauses in the terms. It would, however, have been distinctly reassuring as to their grasp of realities to see the attempt seriously made. As it is we are made to realize that the bitter lessons of the past do not prevent history repeating itself if we are not able to absorb their implications.

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THE WORLD TODAY

From Pact To Atlantic Union; Soviets Move Against Tito

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE Atlantic Pact is now a fact, and will be signed within a few days. At this timely moment a committee of distinguished Americans has lifted the sights of the participating nations to the next phase of their cooperation, the achievement of a real Atlantic Union, with a federal government which can plan defence far more efficiently, a freer flow of trade which will release the full productive energy of the Western peoples, and a great new aim to stir their hearts.

The men who propose this Atlantic Union are practical men, who have held high positions in the United States government. Owen Roberts was a justice of the Supreme Court. Robert Patterson was a highly-respected Secretary of War. Will Clayton was Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

They are no visionaries, though they have taken up the idea of a man who used to be called a visionary before the war, when he wrote his book *Union Now*: Clarence Streit. Few pre-war proposals would look so good in a postwar edition, such as Streit has recently issued. At long last this tireless and tenacious crusader must find the tide of events flowing his way.

His has none of those mathematical formulas such as Culbertson has put forward for setting up a world government with 11 regional federations, or for reforming the United Nations by abolishing the veto and giving Britain, Russia and the U.S. double membership and all the middle and small powers only two members between them.

Street's "Union of the Free"

Streit has always believed in organic growth, the "nuclear" union of the like-minded, and this is what is happening in Western Union, the Council of Europe and the Atlantic Pact. All he asks now is that the governments of the Atlantic Pact members appoint delegates to frame a tentative constitution for a federal union, and then "let's have a look at it."

The Roberts - Patterson - Clayton committee is all for the Atlantic Pact. It considers it an indispensable first step, to cover the immediate security need. The pact brings the Atlantic nations closer together and sets their feet along the path of cooperation. But, in a way, it also reveals how much further the cooperation could be carried, to the great benefit of all.

No one who has spent long periods at the U.N. could believe immediate world government to be a practicable proposition, however much he might appreciate the growing common interest which draws the delegates there from every corner of the world. For my part, I never was impressed by the slogan "One World — Or None"; One World is not possible today with the gulf between our doctrine and the Communist, and No World is preferable to a slave world.

But surely the lessons of the timid 'thirties and the frightful 'forties support the argument that the free peoples must stand more closely together, while the great postwar development has been their actual drawing together.

I cannot believe that, after all these costly experiences the reason why our people did not become excited over the Atlantic Pact was because they were indifferent. I think it was because it seemed such a natural and desirable development. It is just as natural and desirable that the cooperation, now begun, should be continued and strengthened.

•

EISENHOWER TO COMMAND?

Expanded W. Union Headquarters To Plan Forces and Bases

The immediate next step for the Atlantic nations, however, is to implement their security pact, to make it more than an expression of common purpose. The pact establishes a council, which has now to work out all the arrangements by which the partners will pool their military forces and arrange their armament production so as to be able to make their most effective contribution and be ready for an emergency.

Since the pact does not require the members, much as they all appreciate that American power is the factor which makes the alliance preponderantly strong, to provide bases for this power before an outbreak of war, it is reasonable to assume that the council will require each member to keep such bases in a state of readiness for immediate use. Otherwise we would have a repetition of the situation in May 1940, when the British and French were invited in by the Belgians and Dutch, without any previous arrangement or any staff coordination.

A seemingly trustworthy report from London speaks of a plan for a number of regional defence groupings within the pact, coordinated by a Supreme Military Council under an American, preferably General Eisenhower. The groupings suggested are the present Western Union of Britain, France and the Lowlands; a northern group including Norway, Denmark (with Greenland) and Iceland; and a Mediterranean grouping of Italy and France (with Algeria, administratively an integral part of Metropolitan France), and presumably later Greece and Turkey.

Air Power Argument

Certainly the members of these groups have special problems to discuss with each other, and in most cases have a traditional understanding amongst themselves which would make cooperation easy and natural. But it would seem that a strong central headquarters will evolve out of Montgomery's present "Unilion" or Western Union headquarters at Fontainebleau, where Canada and the United States already have observers, and where the main forces of the alliance are represented and its chief strategic problems must be dealt with.

On the armament side, one hears most about the $1½ billions in equipment which the Americans are to provide in fairly short order to bring the existing forces of the continental partners up to operational strength. This would probably provide no more than 15 divisions to hold the line of the Rhine, against the declared objective of 45 divisions, which is obviously several years from attainment.

A TROUBLED TITO faces Soviet squeeze against the southern section of his country, Yugoslav Macedonia, as part of the Cominform campaign to unseat him as a heretic.

On this side of the Atlantic we hear more and more of the doctrine of American air strategists—ably expressed by Seversky in the March number of *American Mercury*—which holds that long-range air power plus a system of world-wide bases provides the best hope of maintaining the peace, as the British Navy did in the nineteenth century, or of winning a war if one came. These strategists would trim the appropriations for American land and sea power, in order to build up a truly overwhelming air power.

But it can never be forgotten that the European partners of the Atlantic pact, who are in the front line facing Russia, expect to be protected

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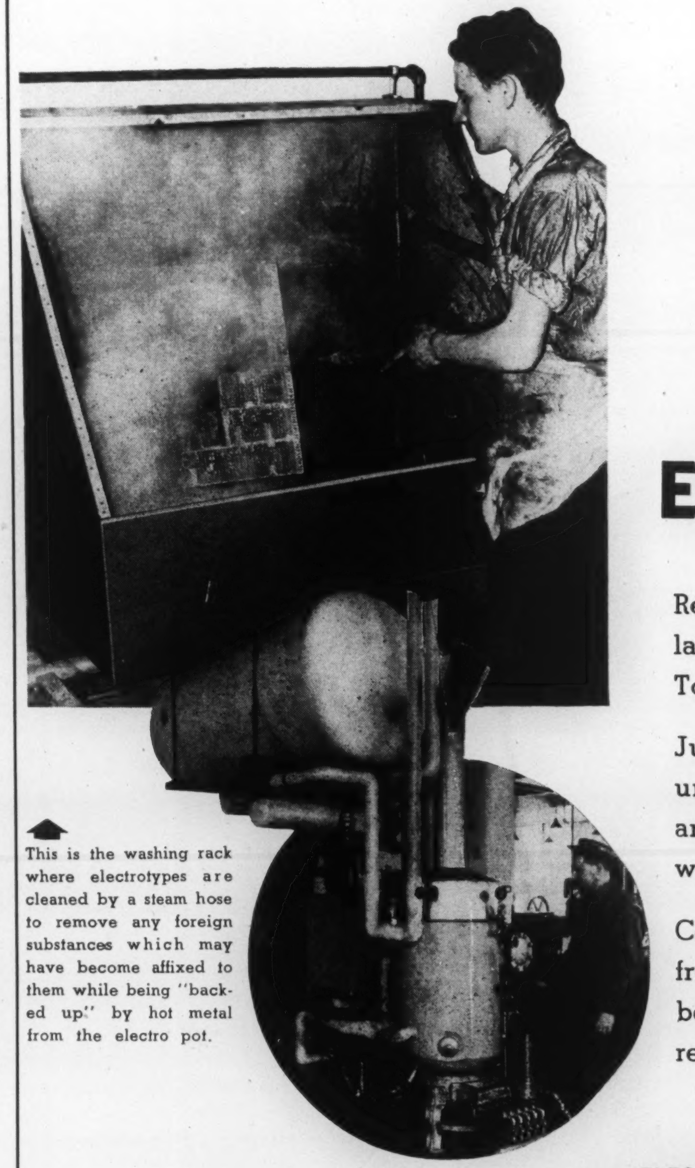

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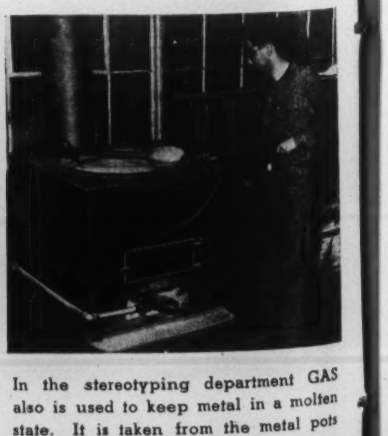

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from Red Army invasion. They are not much interested in assurances that American air power would ultimately defeat the Soviet Union and bring liberation from Russian occupation. It is their conviction that if ever they were occupied for a couple of years by Soviet troops and secret police, working with the blacklists of the local Communists, all democratic leaders in the political, industrial and cultural fields would have been eliminated so systematically that, coupled with the war damage, their present civilization would be destroyed. They would never have joined the pact unless assured that every effort would be made to hold off a Red Army invasion.

•

WHAT WE CANNOT DO

Arm Germans to Hold the Elbe; Go All-out for Air Power

Whether such a defence can be provided by the half-dozen Western divisions in Germany plus the land forces of the Low Countries, France and Britain, is a much-argued question. One group of Americans insisted that the Soviets would have to be held on the Elbe, with the aid of German manpower, or on the Pyrenees with the aid of Spanish arms. Discussion of either of these alternatives proved to be political dynamite, however, and was quickly hushed up last summer.

The suggestion of using the Spanish Army was not even practical from a military point of view, as the country is so poor, the railroads and highways so neglected, and the army so ill-equipped and trained that it would have required an immense pouring-in of aid to prepare Spain as a solid military base. The effect on our democratic allies in Europe and on the whole democratic cause of strengthening Franco Spain in such a manner would have been disastrous.

The possibility of mobilizing German forces to hold the line of the Elbe has been much less discussed, as it is even more obviously a dangerous course. The effect of such a policy on the Western European victims of three German invasions within living memory — even supposing that American and British public opinion would stomach it —would be bad enough. But such a leading German as Ernst Reuter, the Lord Mayor of Berlin, has warned that to put arms in the hands of the West Germans would be to consolidate all the Eastern Europeans behind Russian leadership.

Dangerous for Soviets, Too

This warning applies just as much to the Russians. Let them convert the present Eastern Zone "People's Police," made up of former German prisoners of war, into a new German Army, and pursue a policy of reviving a strong united Germany, and they will soon have plenty of trouble with the Poles and Czechs.

For us to forego arming the West Germans to hold the Elbe means accepting a much heavier burden of providing manpower and equipment to the Western Union countries to hold the Rhine. But that is a burden we have accepted, because arming the Germans is politically unacceptable and militarily dangerous.

Let us never forget that only the Soviets, and not ourselves, can offer the West Germans reunion with the Eastern Zone and recovery of the lost territories beyond the Oder — yes, and even the return of Alsace-Lorraine. We could count no more on the attachment to the West than we could on the moral scruples or even the political judgment of a rearmed Western Germany of 50 millions.

We have, as will be seen, three problems to deal with simultaneously. There is the problem of Russo-Communist expansion, to check which is the clear purpose of the Atlantic Pact. There is the problem of controlling Germany and preventing a resurgence of German militarism. And there is the problem of averting a Russo-German combination, the greatest imaginable menace of our times. The integration of Western Germany into an increasingly strong and prosperous union of the Western world offers the most promising solution of all of these problems.

TITO IN THE SQUEEZE

Soviet Schemes in Macedonia Aim to Unseat "Traitor"

Soviet counter-moves to the formation of the Atlantic alliance probably will keep the international situation stirred up for weeks and months to come. The main theatre is Germany, and here the latest Soviet moves to delay the formation of a West German state are a call for an all-German constitutional assembly, and proposals put to conservative German groups in the West through Nadolny, the former German ambassador to Moscow, for the neutralization of Germany as a buffer state between east and west.

More sensational will be the Soviet moves against Tito, moves which they are bound to make because they cannot tolerate his defiance and because of the key position of Yugoslavia on their southern flank. Here we have a report, vouched for by the New York *Times* correspondent in Rome as coming from very reliable sources, of the preparation of a guerrilla campaign in Yugoslav Macedonia.

Soviet arms and instructors are said to have been sent to Albania, Soviet officers have taken over command of the Albanian troops, and a seventy-mile stretch of Albanian frontier facing Yugoslavia has been cleared of all civilians. Soviet authorities are said to have taken over full control of the former Italian fortified island of Sasseno, in the Otranto Channel, the mouth of the Adriatic, and to have cleared Albanians out of here, too. (Another *Times* report from Greece a few days ago said that the Soviets had sailed the battleship and other warships received from Italy recently, by the peace treaty, to the Albanian harbor of Valona, facing Sasseno.)

According to the customary pattern, the Red Army will not take part officially in such a campaign against Tito. This will be presented to the world as a "fight for freedom" by the long-oppressed Macedonian people, and will be supported from Albania and Bulgaria, on either side, as was the war in Greece.

The big question as to its success will be the support which it will find among the Yugoslav Macedonians. Their nationalists can hardly hope for the realization of their aim of a state truly their own, under the domination of the Soviets.

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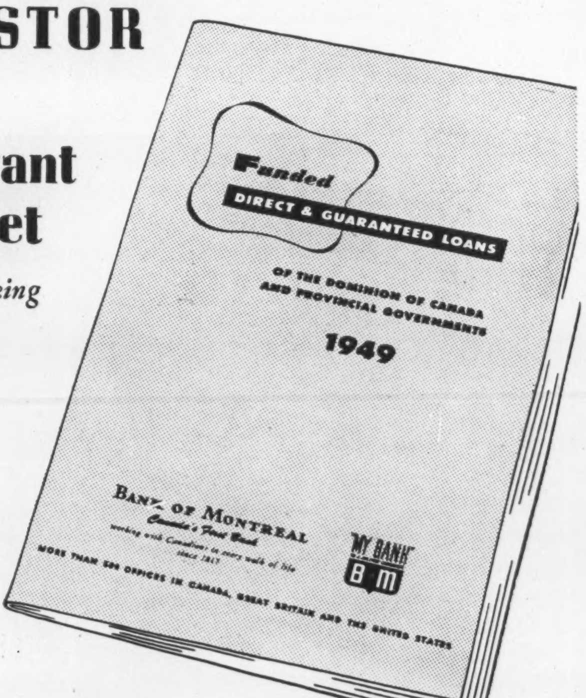
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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Easy to Understand the Americans If They Were Not Unpredictable

By B. K. SANDWELL

THERE are many different ways of learning about the United States. The best way, of course, is to go there, but it is awfully hard to persuade the F.E.C.B. that the national interests urgently require that you should study Uncle Sam in his native haunts. Failing that, you can read books. I have just read four books all shedding great light upon the Americans and what makes them tick. For a week or so I shall feel as if I knew them, and then they will collectively do something perfectly preposterous and un-American (as I see Americanism) and I shall have to start all over again. Now a Canadian you know about—until you discover that he has gone south and become an unpredictable American.

The lightest, but not the least illuminating, of these books is the tale of the talking mule who managed his young owner's campaign for Congress. Francis was the mule's name, and the book is called "Francis Goes to Washington", which is a great mistake, because the book ends with the election returns and will obviously have a sequel which should be called exactly that. It is by David Stern (Clarke Irwin, $2.75). The candidate goes campaigning with a mule-and-buggy. and the mule has a microphone which enables him to tell the candidate what to say without the electors hearing. . . On second thoughts maybe the mule will not go to Washington. I can see no means of getting him (Francis) into the chamber. If it had only been the Senate it would be all right; he could easily pass for a brother Senator.

Henry Noble MacCracken retired two years ago from a thirty-five-year presidency of Vassar College, and has since devoted some leisure to reconstructing three or four years of his boyhood in New York in the 'nineties, a period in which I myself was looking at it with almost coeval eyes. He and I saw a good many of the same sights and the same shows, and I think he is in error in believing that "An Elephant on his Hands" was in "A Trip to Chinatown", a Hoyt show which I never saw. It was actually sung by De Wolf Hopper in "Wang", which he saw about the same time, and did not, I regret to say, like as well; of course he was awfully young.

The book is "The Family on Gramercy Park" (Saunders, $3.25), and is written as if by a youngster who has only just finished having the experiences which it describes. The park was the New York equivalent of a London "square", with every house facing on it entitled to a key; and the residents included De Koven, W. D. Howells, Richard Watson Gilder and other celebrities. The author's father was himself quite a character, being the Chancellor of a young and struggling university, and having so little financial sense that his oldest son on becoming sixteen took over the family finances and put the father on an allowance, which was really a very good idea.

The park youngsters were engaged in constant fights with the "Micks" as they called those who would now be titled "New Americans"; apparently the name was conferred with very little discrimination on anybody who was not a member of some accepted Protestant denomination. The skill with which the author adopts the child's total unawareness that there was any social difference involved in these feuds is excellent; there seems to have been little rancor about them, but the idea of "territory" belonging to each gang, and of the right to beat up youngsters who got off their territory, seems to have been well established even then. It is a very complete picture of the milieu and period, and never goes beyond the limits of a boy's observation, which must have been quite a tricky job for an author approaching seventy.

How They Got That Way

"Paths to the Present" by the American historian Arthur M. Schlesinger (Macmillan $4.75) is a collection of essays dealing with history as showing how Americans became what they are. How did they come to have a passion for prophecy (the polls are merely its latest manifestation, the Dow Jones theory its accepted creed), an addiction to large cities, an insuperable belief in the attainability of peace (and other desirable but undeserved blessings), a rather easy contempt for unfamiliar newcomers, and finally, and above all an invincible habit of "joining?" These are interesting problems and Professor Schlesinger gives a lot of information on them; but he is so intensely American himself that he gives the impression of thinking that all the processes which made Americans what they are were expressly designed for the production of Nature's highest achievement. He does a bit of prophecy himself:—the present conservative reaction in the U.S. should end about 1962! And he wrote that after October 1948 too.

Professor D. W. Brogan has established himself as England's expert on the Americans, so it was to be expected that he would produce a book called "American Themes" (Musson, $3). It is a selection of magazine articles and reviews written over the past seventeen years, and it is none the worse for that, for Mr. Brogan has perhaps the most perfect review-and-short-essay style in England since Chesterton. Sight of the statement in the Congressional Directory that a certain statesman "interned" in a hospital moves him to remark, very truly, that "English is full of useful importations that first saw the light when an ingenious or harassed American took a noun and put wheels under it." *Life* leads him to remark on "a certain naive interest in sexuality that exists in all countries, but which is seldom given such abundant adolescent expression as it is in America." Looking at the American Constitution he perceives that with the sole exception of the Papacy it has changed less since 1790 than any other institution in the world: "President Washington could take the place of President Roosevelt" (1937) "with less bewilderment than King George III could take the place of King George VI."

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER

So many of these articles are reviews that one is led to wonder at the immense number of books of major importance on the United States that have appeared in these seventeen years. (For that matter Canada herself, with due regard to her size, has not done too badly, but Professor Brogan does not bother with us.) There is no index, but there is one topic which we should like to read him on and which we think he does not touch: the great American institution of "John Henry Smith I, II, III and IV."

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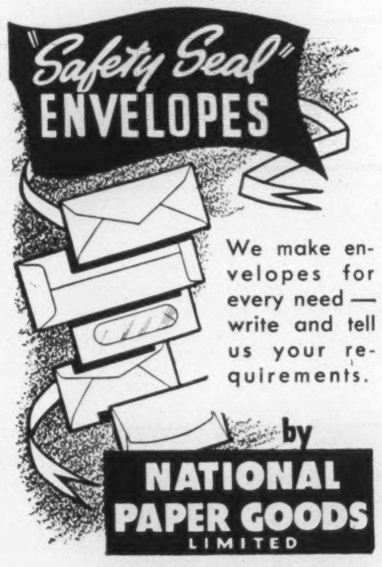

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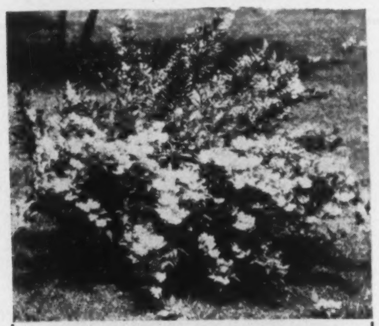

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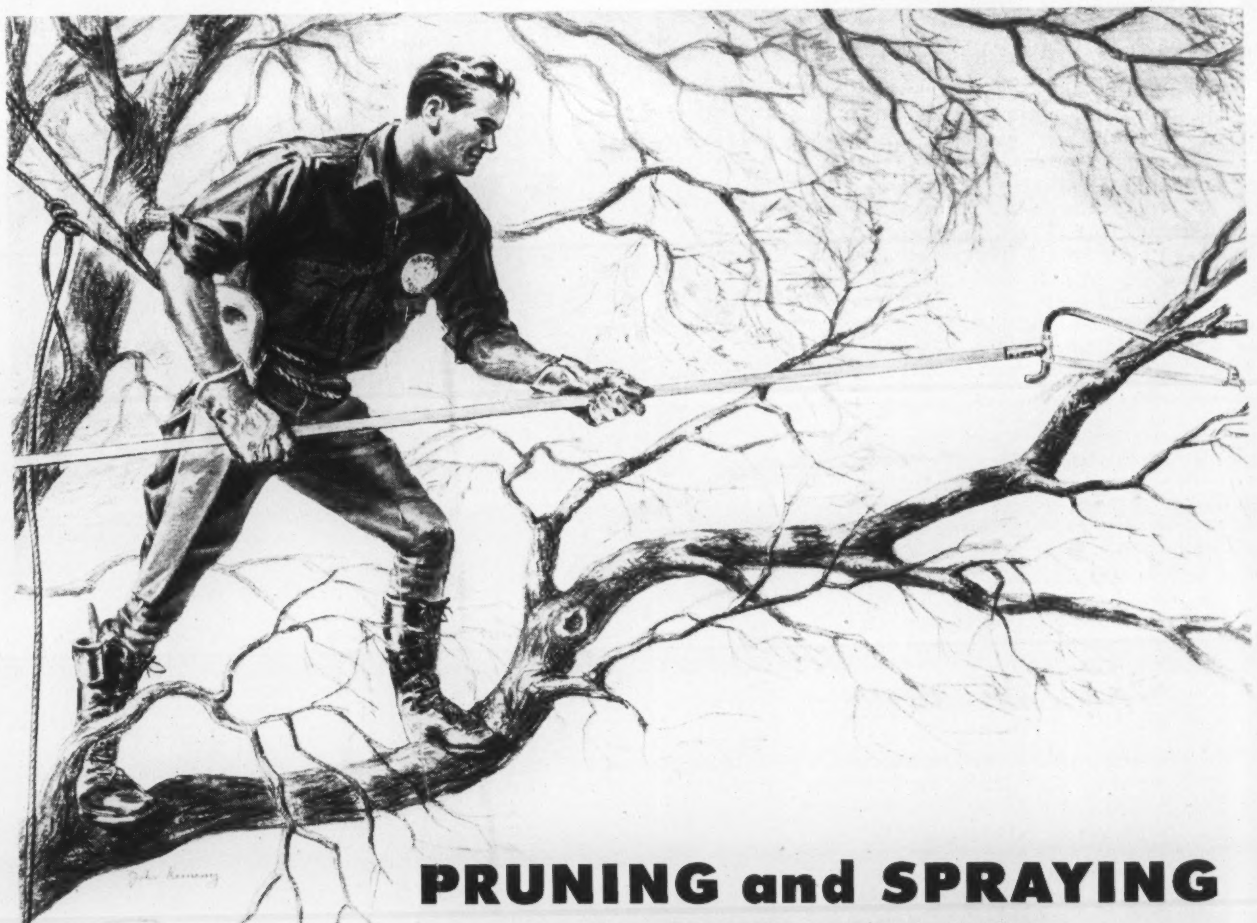

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SPORTING LIFE

Collective Spirit In Sport Wins Over Decadent Reactionaries

By KIMBALL McILROY

IT IS evidently an aim of a revamped Party Line to give the impression that Communists are not to be taken seriously, that they are essentially harmless japesters ready at any time to supply and enjoy a real laugh. Certainly the numerous recent pronouncements *in re* sports from behind the Iron Curtain have been among the funniest releases of late years.

It has long been a complaint among the discerning that the boys from Moscow had no senses of humor. Not a Red face cracked a smile in June of 1941 when the vicious capitalist war of aggression turned overnight into a glorious crusade for peace and democracy. Not a giggle emanated from Labor-Progressive headquarters along with the claims that the spy boys and girls weren't getting the kind of fair trials they'd become accustomed to through their reading of *Pravda*. And it is the serious Moscow publications, not the Muscovite comic books, which keep printing the current discoveries that it was invariably a Russian who invented everything from the aeroplane to the ball-point pen.

That Humor has come to the Kremlin, however, will be admitted by everyone who has followed the sayings of Communist sportswriters and broadcasters regarding the international hockey tournament in Stockholm, the world championship table tennis matches in the same city, and other events.

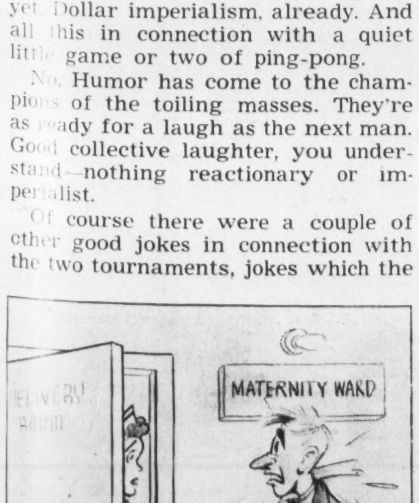
As luck would have it, both contests ended in victory for representatives of the glorious People's Democracies. A Hungarian aggregation won the ping-pong, and some Czechs galloped off with the hockey title by beating a Canadian team of somewhat dubious background.

Nobody on the audience side of the Curtain objects to this, or sees any particular political significance in it. The Czechs were playing fair hockey before the recent arrival of Freedom in their country, and Hungarian table tennis experts had been walloping little celluloid balls under several previous dictatorships.

Hungarian sports commentators saw the affair in a somewhat different light, as did their Czech confrères. The Czech hockey team won because they played good Communist hockey, showing a fine collective spirit which was bound to triumph over the capitalist individualists. That's pretty funny stuff, you've got to admit. But listen to this. "Our glorious Magyar players have conquered the American reactionary agents and jumping jacks of dollar imperialism." Reactionary agents, yet. Dollar imperialism, already. And all this in connection with a quiet little game or two of ping-pong.

No, Humor has come to the champions of the toiling masses. They're as ready for a laugh as the next man. Good collective laughter, you understand—nothing reactionary or imperialist.

Of course there were a couple of other good jokes in connection with the two tournaments, jokes which the Red commentators somehow overlooked. The star lady ping-pongist of the glorious Magyars was speedily detained by the reactionary Swedish police for the imperialist crime of shoplifting. And the star player of the Czech squad somehow missed the aeroplane which was to take him back to the glorious Land of the Lovers of Stalin.



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DRUGS AND CRICKET BATS

Odds and Ends from England Cover Bit of Ground

A STATEMENT made about last summer's Olympic Games by a prominent English physician should have started a furore, but inexplicably didn't. It was certainly the sort of thing that people like to get their teeth and their typewriter keys into. Over here it would be good for two and a half days in the headlines, at the very worst.

What the doctor fellow said was that some of the participating athletes in the Games had been hopped up by drugs, much in the way that race horses used to be in the old unregenerate days. Although he tactfully absolved American or British athletes from any connection with such unseemly goings-on, the doc said that the practice was common throughout Europe.

The whole discussion brings up the very pertinent point of whether doping athletes is against the rules or not. We'd be willing to bet, for example, that there's nothing in the official baseball rule-book about it. It isn't sporting to dope a runner or a jumper, everyone will admit, but it probably isn't illegal either.

There were two reasons why the stimulating of horses was frowned upon. In the first place, the be-kind-to-animals folk were dead set against it, on somewhat obscure grounds. Secondly, the bettors found that it made an already complicated task considerably more complicated, to say nothing of uncertain.

Since no be-kind-to-athletes society (except for the National Hockey League) has yet been organized, and since people aren't supposed to bet on sports, in this country anyway, no restrictive law is likely to be passed in the near future.

The Olympic Games, incidentally, made a net profit of $119,400.

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Guild-Community Programs For Richer Recreation

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

Community Programs, organized as a branch of the Ontario Department of Education in 1945, and the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, organized in 1906 as a national cooperative to foster Canadian crafts and arts industries, are contributing to the recreational life of any community in which they function. The record of the organizations show an encouragement of skilled craftsmen and a constructive leisure-time program in several communities over the years.

IN A RECENT issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, a writer accused Community Programs and the Canadian Handicraft Guild in Ontario of exploiting and patronizing Canadian craftsmen and of hobbling development of the crafts in the province. Are these criticisms based on fact or on opinions from biased sources? Perhaps the best way to answer these questions is to consider the aims and purposes of these two bodies and then to see how well they are fulfilling these functions.

Community Programs was organized in 1945 as a branch of the Ontario Department of Education. Upon the belief that a balanced program of recreation helps the people of a community to achieve the good human relations which make for good citizenship, Community Programs assists Ontario communities to provide recreation and constructive leisure-time activities for adults, such as arts and crafts, music, social recreation, discussion groups, family relations studies, physical recreation, playground activities, etc.

Send Representative

Community Programs does not set out to organize in a community. But when a community expresses a desire to develop a constructive, leisure-time program, Community Programs will send a representative to offer advice and to help to plan and to set up a suitable program. It will help to find a satisfactory director or instructor and to get whatever equipment and materials which may be needed. It will help also with costs when the program is organized under municipal authority. It will pay one-fifth of the operating and maintenance costs of the program up to a total of $400 a year and it will pay one-third of the salary of a full-time or a part-time director or instructor, up to $500 a year. It may help, too, in financing leaders' courses.

Whenever possible courses are given in cooperation with existing institutions and organizations. For example, courses for rural people are sponsored jointly with the Department of Agriculture. Night school classes are arranged through municipal boards of education. Craft courses utilize the resources of the Ontario College of Art and the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

National Cooperative

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild is not a guild or union of skilled craftsmen only, nor is it a guild of socialites as has been alleged. It was organized in 1906 as a national cooperative to foster and develop Canadian handicrafts and arts industries. The Guild has branches or affiliate groups in every province and each one is responsible for the work done in its own province. The purpose of the Guild is to serve all craft workers—skilled craftsmen whose chief source of income is their art or craft (there are perhaps not more than two dozen such full-time free lance craftsmen in Ontario), those who work at a craft for the pure joy of creating something beautiful, and those to whom their craft is both a hobby and a means to supplement their income.

The Guild helps skilled craftsmen to find a market for their products. It instructs and directs any Canadian who is interested in learning an art or craft either as a pure hobby or as a means of income and it tries to educate the average man and woman to appreciate the beauty and the value of good handwork.

With these aims of Community Programs and Canadian Handicraft Guild before us, let us consider some of the criticisms in the article mentioned above. Community Programs did not decide to set up a school of handicrafts in Toronto. It was the Canadian Handicrafts Guild who wanted to see a course for leaders conducted in Toronto and who asked Community Programs to sponsor it. Community Programs declined because it believed that at that time it was better to confine its work to helping Ontario's smaller communities. There was no connection between the suggested Toronto course and the one in Peterborough.

Request for Assistance

When a year or more ago Community Programs received a request from Peterborough for assistance in conducting a craft course, it asked the Canadian Handicrafts Guild to find instructors. The Guild in turn passed the request on to the various craft guilds. As this was a project of the town, assisted by Community Programs a branch of the Department of Education, fees of craft instructors were kept in line with other salaries paid in that town to secondary school teachers and $35 a week, plus transportation expenses and plus board, was offered and accepted by the craftsmen. As living costs have climbed and salaries have gone up, we understand that rates paid to craftsmen also have increased considerably. Of course these fees do not compare with the average income of doctors or lawyers. Neither does any secondary school teacher's salary, although teachers also must spend years at university to train for their profession.

The courses in Peterborough were planned through the Guild for six weeks, afternoon and evening. But Peterborough and Community Programs found that as prospective students were otherwise employed, only their leisure time, the evenings, was available. Therefore a trial course of two weeks with an enrolment of 40 students was arranged under teachers from the craft guilds. After two weeks the courses in pottery, metalcraft, and leatherwork were carried on to complete the six weeks' period—three nights a week—under local instructors who had had previous crafts experience. Peterborough courses are being continued this year under instructors who were trained in last year's courses.

Nor are craftsmen denied "an effective voice in the affairs" of the Guild. The Ontario Branch is under the management of a board composed of 24 members. Fifteen of these are directors chosen for special professional qualifications—three of whom are craftsmen—and the other nine are the presidents of nine affiliated craft groups. Thus on the Ontario board craftsmen have 12 votes out of 24, a 50 per cent representation. Let us look at the financial connections between the Guild and craftsmen. The Ontario Guild has four sources of income, fees from members, fees from students, donations from interested persons and profits from sale of handicrafts. In the last fiscal year 97 craftsmen paid a $1 membership fee, making a total contribution of $97 to the Guild.

The only association of the Guild and craftsmen as employer-employee is in connection with courses of instruction. Five courses of 16 lessons each in weaving now being held in Toronto are typical. In three of these classes there are 12 pupils, in two there are 7, making a total of 50 pupils. Each pupil pays $20 for the course, making the total revenue $1,000. The instructor of these classes is paid $8 for a two-hour lesson. With a total of 80 lessons in the five classes, he receives $640 in all. The balance of $360 goes to the Guild who supplies looms and benches and who must pay all expenses such as heat, light, publicity, stationery and other overhead expenses.

Market for Products

The writer charges the Guild with extracting "payment of high commissions for the sale of craftsmen's products on a taxation without representation status". As one of the aims of the Guild is to provide a market for the products of skilled craftsmen, in 1932 a shop was opened in Eaton's College Street Store. In the 16 years it has operated, gross sales have totalled about $237,000. Out of this craftsmen have received just over $150,000. Other expenses—rent, salaries, etc.—have amounted to about $75,000. This leaves a net profit over the 16 years of about $12,000, approximately 5 per cent of the gross sales. If this total profit had been turned back to the craftsmen, they would have received an extra 8 cents on every dollar they got. So far not one cent of this profit has been spent by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. It has been kept for the specific purpose of developing other branch shops in the province and of establishing a craft centre where craftsmen may have studios, exhibitions of their products, where sales may be held, where classes may be conducted. In October 1948 a start was made in this direction when a building at 53 Avenue Road in Toronto was opened, where classes are being conducted and exhibitions have been held. Here already more than 125 pupils have enrolled in classes.

As profits from sale of goods in the shop do not enter into the general funds of the Guild, the revenue is comprised of fees and special donations. Last year operating expenses exceeded this revenue by a substantial sum, the deficit being covered by special donations of previous years.

We could find no evidence of any "exploitation" by either the Community Programs or the Canadian Handicraft Guild. The Community Programs is a new adventure in recreation and education for adults and its primary purpose is not to turn out skilled craftsmen but to help Ontario's people to find a happier and fuller life. While the Canadian Handicraft Guild recognizes the recreational value of the crafts, its chief purpose is to stimulate as many people as possible to work in crafts with a professional approach to their work and with professional standards.

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or redecorate
your home
until you've READ THIS BRITISH BOOK

Rooms for improvement
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ROOMS FOR IMPROVEMENT is the title. It's published by the makers of those famous British cotton textiles, Vantona Household Textiles, Manchester, and it tells the housewife just what she wants to know about furnishing and decorating. It is down-to-earth and up-to-the-minute from cover to cover—it gives you clear guides to colour schemes, deals with the subjects of fabrics and furnishing. Illustrated throughout with full-colour plates and many drawings, it's a grand book to have handy at any time. Your copy is waiting for you.

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That day will come all too soon, so you should prepare for it now.

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B. C. LETTER

His Onion Sandwiches Last Straw To Victoria's Baseball Fans

By P. W. LUCE

JOE NORTH must be the only baseball fan who has ever been legally debarred from roaring his frank opinion of a player who muffs an easy catch in a league game, or bellowing advice to all and sundry to kill the umpire when he gives a decision against the home team. He is a very sad man as a result of this heavy prohibition.

The Supreme Court of Victoria, Mr. Justice Wood presiding, issued the edict after mulling over the matter for several days. Joe North (his real name of Christopher Roland is never used except on occasions of state) had sued the operators of the Victoria Baseball and Athletic Club for refusing him admittance when he was in possession of two season tickets which had cost him $146.30, and they had posted enough husky bouncers at the entrance to deal adequately with the 73-year-old Joe's frequent attempts to crash the gate.

In defence of their attitude, the club directors contended that Mr. North was a decided nuisance in the grandstand. Specifically, they swore that he has the most powerful voice on Vancouver Island, and that his delivery of what is technically known as the "Bronx Cheer" is unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast. He was also said to be in the habit of audibly munching onion sandwiches of his own make, to the obvious annoyance of nearby patrons, and of wandering noisily among the seats instead of staying put where he belonged.

The "Bronx Cheer" case created considerable excitement in Victoria, where Joe North is a picturesque character known to practically everybody. A man of forthright opinions, he has been police commissioner and has occasionally got into trouble with the authorities because of his habit of giving tongue to caustic criticism without the precaution of having his remarks checked in advance by a legal authority on slander. He is a man of generous impulses, and has long campaigned on behalf of crippled children, sometimes with a heavy hand but always with good results.

In 1936 he was awarded the Good Citizen Medal, and was given a tremendous ovation at the presentation.

Mr. Justice Wood ordered the Baseball Company to refund Joe North $96.80 of the season ticket money, and it was accepted with much regret.

Rainmaker not Necessary

WHO would have believed that a professional rainmaker would ever want to establish himself in Vancouver, which normally gets around 57 inches of rain a year?

Of course times have not been exactly normal. For about two and a half months hardly a drop of "liquid sunshine" came down in the district.

Donald S. Johnston, of Regina, figured he could do a lot to help. Mr. Johnston is the atmospheric expert who claims to have broken the drought of the 'thirties in Southern Saskatchewan, and to have brought down the rains that produced the record crops of 1942 and 1945 on the Prairies.

For a fee, Mr. Johnston offered to bring the rain back to Vancouver. He figured it should be an easy trick, the city being on the edge of the Pacific and close to the Fraser River, two inexhaustible sources of supply which he could draw up to the clouds and then steer these where they would do the most good.

The rain-making machine is a compact affair small enough to be carried in a suitcase. It consists chiefly of a heavy steel frame and two horseshoe-shaped magnets, plus some gadgets which are closely guarded secrets.

Officials of the B.C. Electric Company, hard hit financially by the long, cold, dry spell had other suggestions from clever amateurs under consideration. One was that salt should be sprinkled on the mountains so as to melt the snow and ice, another was that glaciers should be blasted with dynamite, and a third was that a battleship should be used to generate power, if a battleship were available, which it wasn't.

As scientists point out B.C. glaciers are steadily receding because of climatic conditions and some of them may not last more than a few hundred years, the B.C. Electric Co. naturally hesitated to precipitate this disintegration by using dynamite. Now, however, with normal rainfall during the past two weeks, these suggestions have been shelved.

Come-Down in Mink

THE B. C. Mink Breeders' Association is unhappy over the fag end of the publicity in connection with the $4,000 mink coat given away as a ticket prize for the B.C. Live Animals' Exposition some time ago. The coat was won by Bill Pollard, a bachelor sawmill worker, who is said to have refused $2,000 for it then.

Later on, when he needed money, he peddled the coat to many stores and dealers, and accepted the best offer he could get. Only $500!

The spread between the realized $500 and the advertised value of $4,000 didn't do the mink coat market any good, and the impression got around that these expensive garments were a drug on the market.

V. R. Nesbitt, president of the Mink Breeders' Association, insists that Bill Pollard could easily have got $2,000 if he'd been a better salesman. He says the Association paid $2,450 wholesale for the coat, and the retailer is allowed approximately 100 per cent mark up, so that the retail value actually was around $4,800.

But the fact remains that all Bill Pollard could get was $500.

Woodworkers' Union

The Communist split from the ranks of the International Woodworkers of America has been less successful than the leaders, Harold Pritchett and Ernie Dalskog, proclaimed it would be. They declared at least 20,000 I.W.A. men would join their Woodworker's International Union.

Detailed figures issued by the I.W.A. show that fewer than 3,000 threw in their lot with the new union. Many of these are said to be out of sympathy with the Communist ideals, but considered it good policy to join up. The I.W.A. membership is now 24,000.

The W.I.U. has staged one strike in defiance of contractual agreements, and some of the leaders have had to face charges of converting union funds to purposes foreign to original intentions and more in line with Red policies.

Taxi-Drivers and Bottles

B. C. taxi-drivers would very much like to know whether it is legal for them to buy a bottle of whiskey at the Government Liquor Store for a customer and deliver this to him at no middleman's profit, charging only regular rates for the trip. Operators of the larger cab companies are divided on the question, and the Liquor Board declines to commit itself. Legal opinion, as usual, is hedgy, and there are judicial decisions both for and against.

Few taximen openly admit that they act as liquor carriers in this way, but there is a suspicion that some of them know the haunt of bootleggers who operate after liquor store hours, and while they may not exact a bottle charge for the service, they have never been known to turn down a sizable tip. A few of the big operators have rules against handling liquor in this way, which, however, are not exactly easy to enforce.

There is no shortage of chronic drinkers in Vancouver, although Alcoholics Anonymous is doing its best to put a curb on these. There are fourteen groups of A.A.'s in the city, with a total membership of more than 1,000. Plans are under consideration for the building of a "drying-out" centre for heavy tipplers who, it is estimated, could be rehabilitated for less than $100 each. Edmonton has been operating such a centre for two years, with satisfactory results.

Slugs for Parking

PARKING meters swallowed up more than ten and a half tons of dimes, nickles, pennies, and slugs, in Vancouver during 1948. These had a cash value of $96,249.48.

Motorists dropped $79.40 in dimes in the meter slots, but this did them no good at all. Dimes won't work the mechanism.

A total of 452 slugs were tried by hopeful and conscienceless motorists. Enough of them worked to cast doubts on honesty being always the best policy when there's no chance of being caught.

LIBERAL TREASURER: Allan E. Woodrow, Toronto banker and industrialist, has been appointed honorary treasurer of the National Liberal Federation, it has been announced by Senator J. Gordon Fogo, K.C., president.

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HARDY PLANTS
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YOU'LL be able to cut armfuls of magnificent blooms from late September into November . . . thrill to the wonderful color effects in garden or border . . . delight in the showy masses of flower.

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How will the home of tomorrow be *paid for*?

The home of tomorrow will have many new comforts and conveniences unknown today.

But tomorrow, as today, few people will be able to afford to buy or build such homes for *cash*. Most people will need help. And many will get it in the form of a loan from thousands of "unseen partners".

These partners are the nation's great multitude of life insurance owners. Part of every dollar they pay in premiums is set aside to be invested for them. And some of these funds, in turn, are invested in sound home mortgages.

Other life insurance dollars are invested in government bonds to help build bridges, highways, schools, power plants and harbours — or in securities that help the nation's great industries to expand.

So every life insurance owner not only provides financial security for himself and his family — he also helps promote progress, create jobs and provide homes in communities from coast to coast.

A message from the more than fifty Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their Agents

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L-108B

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Hodge-Podge Night

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT IS a maxim in radio-land that no show can go on getting better and better all the time and the best way to create the illusion of constant improvement is to perpetrate every once in a while an absolute stinker so that the shows which follow will seem magnificent by comparison. One can only suppose that this interesting theory provides the explanation for the "Wednesday Night" of February 16, which was just about the most uninspired hodge-podge of second-rate material that has ever been collected in one evening of so-called "serious and challenging" radio!

Mr. Walter Kaufman has done wonders with the Winnipeg Symphony and the performance of this relatively unfamiliar orchestra was entirely creditable. However, the two works of his own composition which Mr. Kaufman conducted would not suggest that he is as yet one of Canada's front-rank composers.

"Looking at Britain" was a good example of the short, informal documentary, presented in an interesting and lively way. Unfortunately, it ended with shocking abruptness just when it had got properly under way. Was this the way it was written or was it wrenched apart by the plumbers of the C.B.C.?

"Britain in Music" achieved what it set out to do: to present a program of unsophisticated music in a folksy, light-opera setting. It was agreeable enough as a fill-in but it was not what we have been used to classifying as "Wednesday Night" fare.

It's hard to know just what to say about that extraordinary "vignette from the back concessions" entitled "Winter." To be sure it had its moments — mighty impressive ones, too. For example, it contained the most incredible conglomeration of sound-effects ever assembled on one radio program—and all of them, from the snuffling of the pigs at breakfast to the hearty smack of the farmer's hand on the cows' behinds, were quite indecently realistic!

Too Much Detail

The descriptive passages contained an unconscionable amount of detail, though whether the routine events which they depicted were worthy of such elaborate description is a decidedly moot point. The two or three fragments of verse would have seemed quite reasonable. I imagine, on the pages of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* but in the homely surroundings of the stable and the pig-pen they could scarcely avoid sounding a trifle Sarah Binksish — despite the mellifluous reading of the inimitable J. Frank Willis (how mellifluous can you get, Mr. Willis?).

About the documentary program concerning Sir John Boyd Orr the less said the better. It was an insult to a distinguished man: the script was puerile, the production incompetent and the commentary mawkish. If this is an example of U.N. progress in radio propaganda, it's time the organization was overhauled.

Obviously the following "Wednesday Night" had to be better, since it could scarcely be worse. It was, in fact, a great deal better, in spite of the fact that it took the form of a decidedly risky experiment — a straightforward presentation of that imperishable classic of the gaslight theatre. "East Lynne." Now a good, rousing burlesque of the nineteenth-century melodrama is almost certain to be a popular success, but to present to a modern audience a completely serious and completely authentic performance of a Victorian tear-jerker—especially a notorious one like "East Lynne"—as an historical document is a hazardous business indeed and I think Mr. Willis and his C.B.C. players deserve great kudos for having rung the bell so effectively.

I doubt if "East Lynne" was ever done much better than this, even in the heyday of its popularity. For once on a C.B.C. program the women were better than the men: Alice Hill's Lady Isabel was a remarkable piece of tragic acting in the full-blown nineteenth-century manner and Jane Mallett, as Cornelia, gave the play one or two moments of genuine beauty.

The weakest character in "East Lynne" is Sir Francis Levison, who is a poor imitation of a Victorian villain. He is altogether too likeable and charming. Bud Knapp's interpretation of the role tended to emphasize these regrettable shortcomings and our satisfaction was mingled with regret when the wretch was finally led away in manacles.

The producer's approach to the problem seemed to me to be exactly right. He lost no opportunity of pointing up the fantastic sentimentality of the play and the phenomenally uncritical attitude of the audience. On the other hand, he resisted every temptation to burlesque those things which were intended to be taken seriously. The "atmosphere" was good and so were the songs and the music and the monumental publicity gag about the runaway horses.

Is "East Lynne" a typical example of the nineteenth century tear-jerker? Probably not: it is far too good a play, too plausible and, I venture to say, too restrained! I think Mavor Moore made this clear, at least by implication, in his informative and entertaining talk on melodrama which preceded the dramatic performance. Another conclusion at which Mr. Moore hinted and which was illustrated by the play itself is that the Victorian melodrama, for all its faults, was a far, far better thing than its psychotic offspring, the modern dishpan drama.

The radio critic cannot be expected to have read the original of every broadcast drama he hears and he runs the risk of blaming the author for sins which ought to have been laid at the door of the adapter or producer. Some weeks ago I suggested that the character of Jacob Grossman in the final scene of "The Rich Man" was a caricature of the over-lacrimose Jew. Nothing has happened to make me change my mind about the radio version; however, I have read the corresponding scene in Mr. Henry Kreisel's novel and I must apologize to him.

The Jacob Grossman of the novel is a far more dignified and credible character than the Jacob Grossman who graced the radio production. And it was not the fault of the adaptation which in this part was almost identical with the original. It was rather the producer's conception of the character and his insistence on making melodrama out of a situation which in its original form and without the benefit of histrionics, was both dramatic and convincing.

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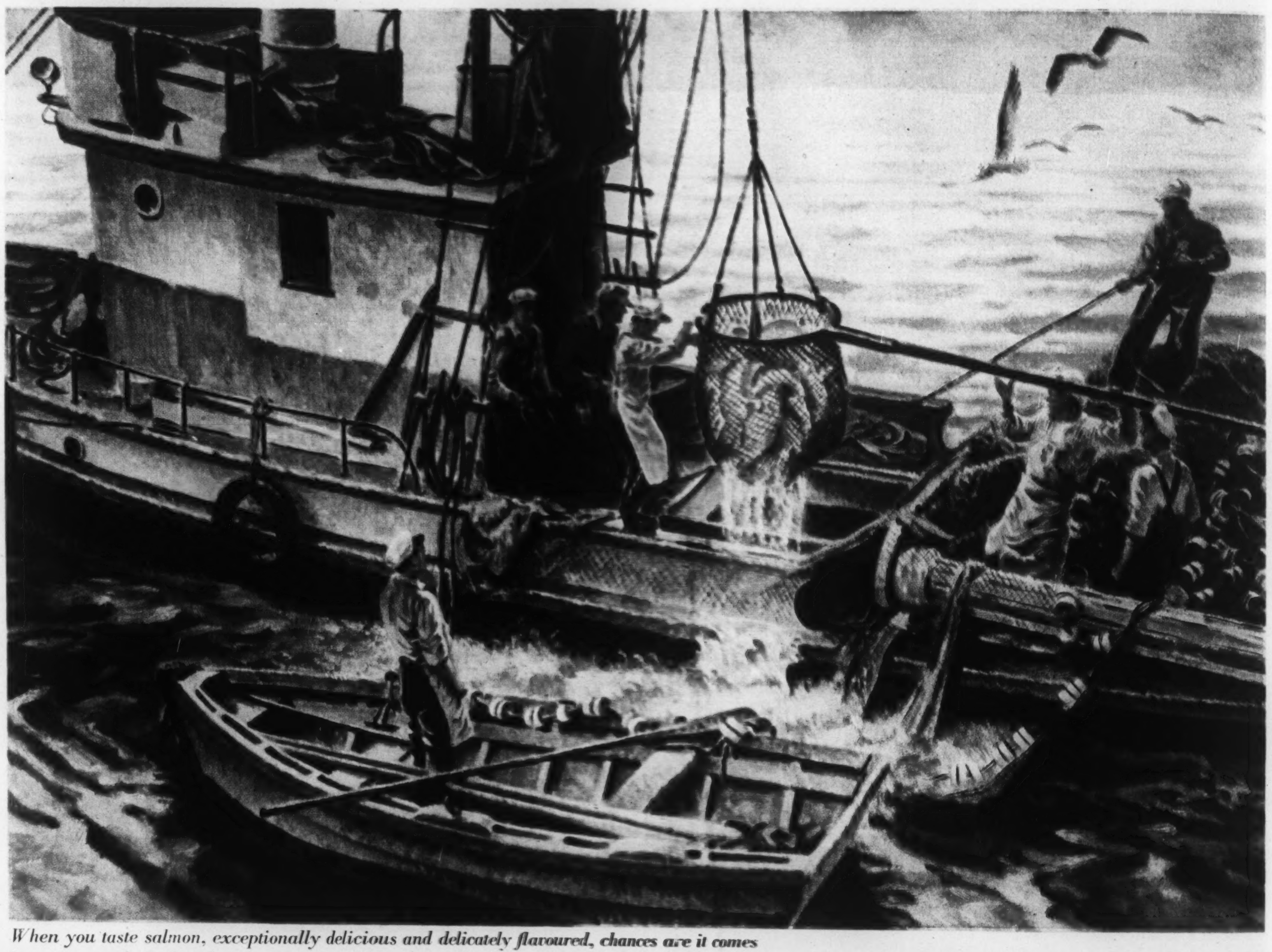

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The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world. The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

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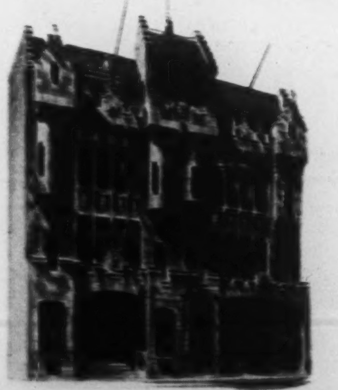
A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar out of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. We can sell more and we will sell more when the peoples of the world are told of the quality and availability of our Canadian products. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.



The House of Seagram

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

The Mystery Trips Over Religion In Leisurely New Orleans Tale

By JEAN ROWSELL

DINNER AT ANTOINE'S — by Frances Parkinson Keyes—*Smithers & Bonellie—$3.50.*

ON the jacket of this her latest novel Frances Parkinson Keyes is described quite simply, as "Storyteller of the World". The phrase is not altogether a happy one; after a careful reading of "Dinner at Antoine's" this reviewer is inclined to associate with the epithet "storyteller" the reproach it carried with it in all our yesterdays. Not only is Mrs. Keyes' story fiction but it is not *true;* the explanation of the mystery is outside the realms of possibility, it is utterly unfair.

This barefaced statement leaves this reviewer in that very delicate and uncomfortable position, the horns of a dilemma, for the only effective way to back up such an accusation is to reveal the plot, and to reveal the plot is, of course, unthinkable. All that can be said, therefore, on behalf of the prosecution is that the motives attributed to the murderer are based on a doctrine that no Catholic, however lukewarm, would hold for a minute, that is, the belief that one person could take on the guilt of another; in other words, no Catholic would be carried away by the notion that sin and its punishment were transferable. As all the suspects are Catholics, in outlook if not in practice, this argument leaves the plot intact.

Apart from this misapprehension (surprising in the author of the lives of St. Bernadette and St. Teresa of Lisieux), Mrs. Keyes has turned out a full, detailed novel of present day life in New Orleans. The story opens with the title scene—a dinner party for eight given at the famous restaurant by the unscrupulous shipping magnate, Orson Foxworth, to launch his niece from Washington in New Orleans society during the Twelfth Night carnival season. These eight people are the principal characters around whom the net of suspicion is drawn but another eight at least are equally carefully presented in this 422 page novel. The charming customs of the city are lovingly described, food and drink are depicted with mouthwatering success, and all shades and qualities of Love are shown to torment or delight the various characters.

As a murder mystery, the pace is incredibly leisurely but then Mrs. Keyes probably did not set out to write a whodunit—this is merely the first of her popular novels in which a lovely woman is murdered for no apparent cause and the search for the murderer brings the characters into focus. Her sleuth is not a Nero Wolfe nor an Hercule Poirot but a plain, painstaking detective on the job. Mrs. Keyes' many admirers will be well satisfied with "Dinner At Antoine's" but it is unlikely that the book will win her a place in the hearts of the crime story addicts.

Magically Invoked

By EDWARD EARL

AND THEN YOU CAME — by Ann Bridge — *Clarke, Irwin — $2.75.*

THE poignant and mysterious Celtic tale of Deirdre, Queen of the Sorrows, has provided inspiration for artists, composers and writers, but never has it received such a buffeting as in this laboriously contrived tumult.

Basically, the novel deals with a Highland community of traditional aristocracy whose current archeological interest is unearthing the old vitrified forts in its vicinity. Mysteriously appearing in the midst of young romance and a medley of Highland customs is a strange, otherworldly group. The girl has a beauty of form and face which, with the subtlety of a lead pipe, leads one to suspect that she is the incarnation of Deirdre. She is also accompanied by three brothers whose characteristics strengthen the Deirdre illusion.

With supreme disregard for credibility, the author leads the reader a merry hide-and-seek between the past and the present. Indeed, at one point, one of the modern characters is suddenly transported into the past, *still on his motor bike,* where he encounters the original characters whose present incarnations form the comparatively solid flesh of the main people in the book. Deaths, calamities, strokes, and sudden cessation of telephone communication are magically invoked by some super-human agency, doubtless disturbed by all the scratching about in the earth. A young Scottish heir is peculiarly killed by a dagger from out of the past (about three or four hundred years before the Iron Age), young love suffers a body blow, and life in the Scottish Highlands is generally disrupted.

—*Photo by Stuart Hamilton*
ANN BRIDGE

It can only be assumed that Ann Bridge became so infatuated with the Deirdre story and the archeological investigations which have taken place in the Highlands, that she decided to relate the two. Obviously she has done an enormous amount of research; in fact, the detail tends to obstruct the story. This, combined with her own passion for minute particulars, retards the action.

Ordinarily, fantasy intrigues the mind, but the hodge-podge of Scottish people (very well characterized), Celtic expressions, Druid lore, archeology, and a surfeit of unexplainable happenings—all these are most unhappily jumbled. Her descriptions are, as usual, excellent if somewhat lengthy.

For Devotees

BRADMAN—by A. G. Noyes—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.50.*

THIS admiring biography of perhaps the greatest batsman that cricket has ever produced will fascinate real lovers of the game, and prove profoundly boring to everyone else. Paying little attention to Bradman the man, the book goes into surprising detail in describing his playing career, managing to mention almost every game of first-class cricket in which the Australian took part. There are some good photographs of Bradman posing and in action.

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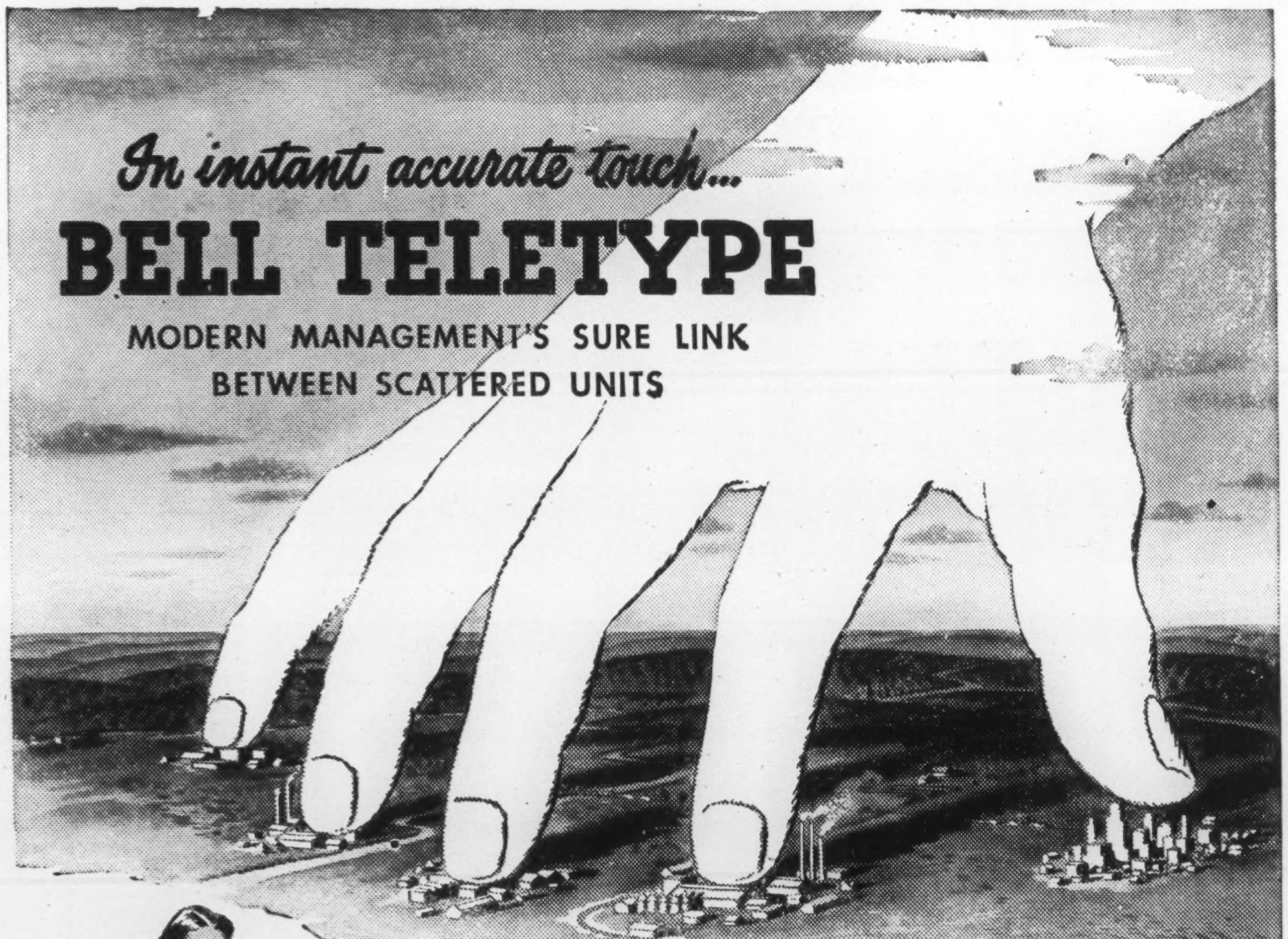

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FILM AND THEATRE

An Assortment Of Good Reasons For Staying Home From Movies

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FOR some reason fantasy is always a little harder to take from the screen than from the printed page. It is probably because the camera is so perversely literal, as opposed to the mind of the author, that the two can never hope to arrive at the same effect. Since the author of "The Boy with the Green Hair" meant his story to be a high-minded message in favor of abolishing war, he could hardly have intended at the same time to have his little hero's green hair, symbolic of hope, emerge on the screen like a flourishing potfull of twitch grass. That's the way it turned out, however, the camera stolidly grinding out whatever was presented to it on the sound stage and making no concessions whatever to any lyrical flights in the creator's mind.

However, it is hardly fair to blame everything in "The Boy with the Green Hair" on the camera. Even in print the story must have seemed fairly silly since it is as vaguely idealistic, as awkwardly constructed and as hopefully directed at mass-foolishness as a program by Henry Wallace. The story is about Peter, a little war-orphan (Dean Stockwell) who somehow comes into the custody of Gramps, a singing waiter played by Pat O'Brien in a curly gray wig that is almost as unmanageable as his Irish accent. Gramps has a heart as soft as a tub of butter and a head to match; and before long he has the unfortunate idea of trying to cheer up his glum little charge with a story about his deceased wife who always kept a pot of green on the table to remind her of the coming of spring.

Sure enough, the next morning the suggestible lad wakes up with a crop of bright green hair. The phenomenon naturally gets him into trouble with his playmates and he is inconsolable till he runs into an ectoplasmic group of war orphans who explain that his green hair has a purpose—it's to make him conspicuous in a one-boy crusade against War. When a posthumous letter reveals that this fanciful piece of press-agentry has the endorsement of his deceased parents, Peter resigns himself to his hair and his fate and, as the film ends, seems ready to go out and put an end to war-mongering.

Chlorophyll

The film is in technicolor, heavily loaded with chlorophyll so that there is no chance of missing the message. As entertainment, however, it offers every inducement short of free chinaware for staying home from the movies. The best thing that can be said about it is that it is perfectly harmless in intention; so that one can at least enjoy the experience of studying a peace plan that is just as simple-minded as it looks on the surface.

"Every Girl Should Be Married" presents a new, young actress, Betsy Drake; and it is a little hard to tell on the first showing whether she is an ambitious girl with an acting style that she can't quite control, or a competent actress in a foolish part, or just an incompetent actress.

Even a veteran might easily have had trouble with the feminine role in this picture. The heroine is an infatuated shop girl in love with a pediatrician (Cary Grant) and so relentless in approach and fanatical in pursuit that all one's sympathy went to the quarry. There seemed to be a sporting chance at the beginning that he might throw her off, especially when Franchot Tone crossed the trail. Unfortunately nothing came of this.

An old hand, like Jean Arthur might possibly have done something with this painful assignment, but it was no role for a novice. Maybe Betsy Drake will have better luck next time, and maybe someone in the interval will persuade her that it is a shame to spoil her interesting face with an effort to achieve pear-shaped enunciation.

•

"Piccadilly Incident" reverses the Enoch Arden legend, putting the lady (Anna Neagle) on the desert island and leaving the husband (Michael Wilding) back home to console himself after a suitable interval with a second wife. The heroine, known as Sunshine to her associates, is a Wren who sails for the East, after a hasty marriage, is torpedoed part way and cast up on one of the Virgin Islands. She isn't cast up alone, however. The landing party includes a sister Wren, an amorous naval man and a sprinkling of ratings.

They are rescued eventually and returned to civilization, when the story follows the Tennysonian pattern right up to the renunciatory finish. The direction is routine and even without the help of the original model it's never hard to figure out from sequence to sequence exactly what is coming next.

SWIFT REVIEW

COMMAND DECISION. An excellent though rather literal screen version of the stage play about some of the desk problems of aerial warfare. With an all-star cast including Clark Gable, Walter Pidgeon and Van Johnson.

THE STORY OF MOZART. Fictionized life of Mozart. Dialogue and acting are depressingly commonplace and arch but there are generous excerpts from the Mozart operas.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LOVE. One of the pictures the British studios sometimes send over when they get tired of shipping good ones. With Margaret Lockwood, Norman Wooland.

• •

Warm Up

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THAT hardy annual, the New Play Society's "Spring Thaw," which began warming up the Toronto climate many days ago, will this year continue its beneficent work until Saturday, April 2, at that delightful bijou theatre, the Royal Ontario Museum. For at least four-fifths of its nightly two-and-a-half hours it is a highly entertaining succession of burlesques and satires, to the keynote of "Ontario, where the blood-stream is blue, and the Sundays are too," words and music by the Noel Coward of Toronto, Mr. Mavor Moore. The half-hour which does not quite measure up is mostly musical; the New Play Society is not an opera company (why shouldn't it ally itself with the Royal Opera School for these annual events?), and vocalization is not its forte, besides which it is difficult to ensure the precision which comedy choruses require when there is no conductor. (Why shouldn't Mr. Moore hop down into the place between the two pianos and conduct his own choruses?)

JANE MALLETT

The three versions of "Macbeth" (five minutes each) in the Rump Drama Festival (which takes no back seat to any other drama festival) with Jane Mallett as chairwoman of the billeting committee are perfect fun-making. Jane Mallett in several other bits has never been more exquisite or more versatile. Eric Christmas, Frank Wade, Pegi Brown, Don Harron, Mavor Moore himself are all valuable, and the Red Choux ballet mimed by Connie Vernon and Peter Mews as the two totem poles should be turned over to U.N.E.S.C.O. and sent all over Europe as Canada's cultural contribution to the gayety of nations, United and otherwise.

• •

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

EDINBURGH'S third annual Festival of Music and Drama will open August 21 with a concert by Sir Thomas Beecham's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, it was announced recently by Virginia Knott, chairman of the Festival's Toronto committee. As usual, other orchestras of international renown will be heard during the three-week festival, including L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande under its founder-conductor, Ernest Ansermet. Chamber music groups will include the world-famous Busch Quartet which, for one of its concerts, will have Rudolph Serkin as guest-pianist.

Singers already engaged include the great Finnish soprano, Mme. Aulikki Rautawarra, and the Danish tenor, Aksel Schiotz. Among the world-famous instrumentalists will be William Primrose, violist, while Rafael Kubelik, formerly chief conductor of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra of London.

Who's the Grandest Lady in the Easter Parade?

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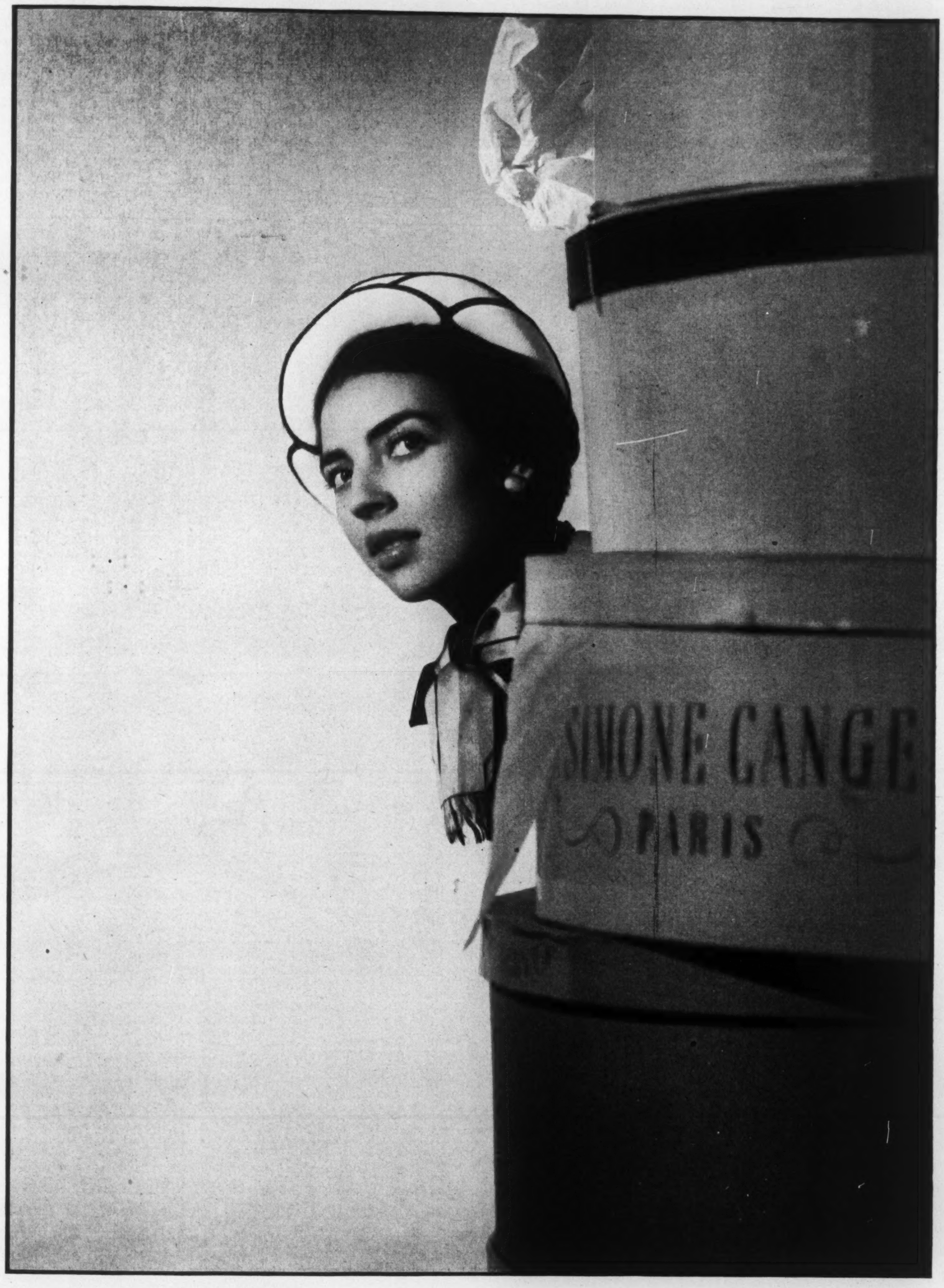


Photograph by Guy Arsac Studio, Paris

Simone Cange Original

One Touch of White . . . in the flash of starch-crisp pique, recurs as a grace note throughout nearly all the Spring collections. Used frequently as a costume accent, it also is a medium accorded importance by many milliners, who like to accent it with rick-rack braid, straw, and so on. The small profile hat of white pique, in the photograph, has an upturned petal-wise brim outlined in navy straw.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

PERSONALITIES

Some One Called Frances

By MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

HOW does she do it? What is she like? Who is she?

These are some of the questions which Canadians are asking about Frances Shelley Wees. Last year scarcely a Canadian knew her work. This year there's not a writer in the popular fiction field whose stories have appeared in more publications.

In other parts of the world readers of romance and mystery fiction have liked her books for years. Critics have been enthusiastic, too, in *Punch* and *John O'London's* and in other United Kingdom papers, in publications in India and Australia and New Zealand. But it is in the United States that this Oregon-born Canadian author is known best of all. Her press scrap book bulges with reviews from the New York *Herald Tribune* to the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

Photo, John Steele

FRANCES WEES

Last year the *Woman's Home Companion* published "Some One Called Maggie Lane" as a two-part serial. "Maggie" at once caught the fancy of readers in England as well as in the U.S. She has appeared in book length in both countries and recently as a Bantam pocket edition. Last month *Ladies Home Journal* carried the suspense-mystery "Under the Quiet Water," shortly to be published in Canada as a book. "Under the Quiet Water" is also appearing in England in magazine and book form. And now Canadians are getting to know Frances Shelley Wees. Within the year, stories, articles and at least one serial written by her have been featured in practically every leading Canadian magazine.

How does she do it?

To begin with she has been doing it for years. Frances Shelley Wees is no mushroom writer. She is in her middle forties. And ever since she was ten, according to her brothers, she has been writing stories, tearing them up, and trying to write them better. People are almost an obsession with her. She loves people. She is warmly interested in everything they do, and why and how. That is why she strives so hard and so painstakingly to write well. She wants to use words as a medium to portray people so vividly that the reader will be oblivious to the words.

Asked the question "How did you get to be a writer?" she laughs and says that is what a lot of her friends would like to know; some of them, after the manner of friends, deliberately underline the pronoun.

Thrillers

Mrs. Wees wrote her first novel to prove to a group of undergraduate students at the University of Alberta that she knew as much as they did. The novel has never been published. But writing it suggested to her that thrillers would be a very good discipline in form and plot. She started in right then to learn how to be a writer. She has been learning ever since. The odds are she will continue to learn how to write as long as she lives.

She reads copiously but not indiscriminately. Once during what she refers to as her rather sketchy childhood she had nothing to read but Conan Doyle. Another time she was subjected to the super melodramatic love stories of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth and Mary Jane Holmes. She is still trying to free herself from the Southworth-Holmes influence. The Conan Doyle helped materially to develop her feeling for suspense and excitement.

There was another influential reading period, a long snow-bound winter on a Saskatchewan farm with no books at all except the Bible, four copies of Kipling, the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* and Eaton's catalogue. The then sixteen-year-old girl read the Bible twice, carefully and appreciatively. She had a marvelous time with Kipling. Asked recently which three authors she would choose if she knew she must spend another snow-bound, radio-less winter, she replied after only a few minutes' consideration:

"Middleton Murray's 'The Problem Of Style', all of Katherine Mansfield, and as much Steinbeck as I could carry. And I'd certainly try to smuggle in a little Montaigne!"

What is she like?

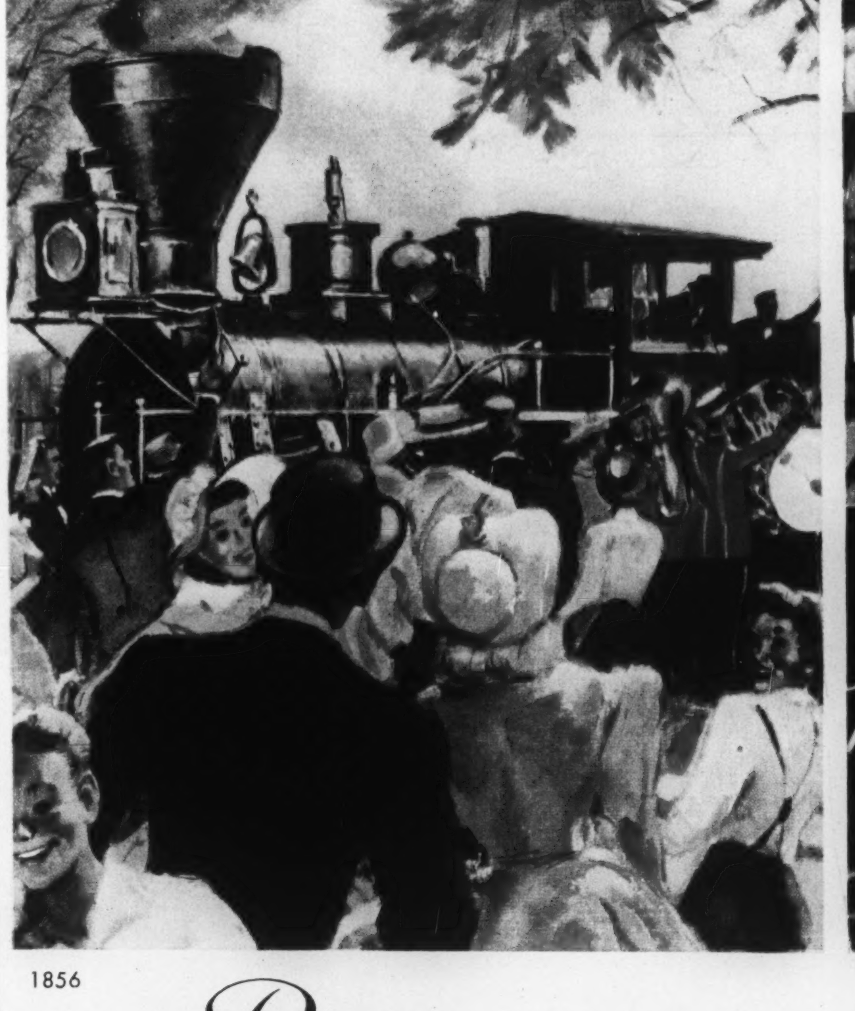
That is difficult to answer. It is easier to say what she is not like. She is not a type. She doesn't do things the way other people do them. She isn't predictable. She doesn't even work at a desk but on a couch with her typewriter on her lap. With her it is no pose to say that, like Katherine Mansfield, she never puts a word of a story on paper until it is completed—in her head.

She writes quickly—when the story is ready to be written. "Under the Quiet Water" was put on paper in four and a half days. Ever since it appeared its author has been pointing out that the act of putting words on paper is mechanical. She figures that eighteen years of writing and careful study of people and technique went into that story, plus weeks of hard work. So, too, did much of her varied, busy past, the years when she taught school in Saskatchewan, toured with Chautauqua, helped stook a field of wheat, did housework while attending Normal School, handled big-time public relations jobs and, during war-time, acted as assistant national director of the clothing collection for U.N.R.R.A.

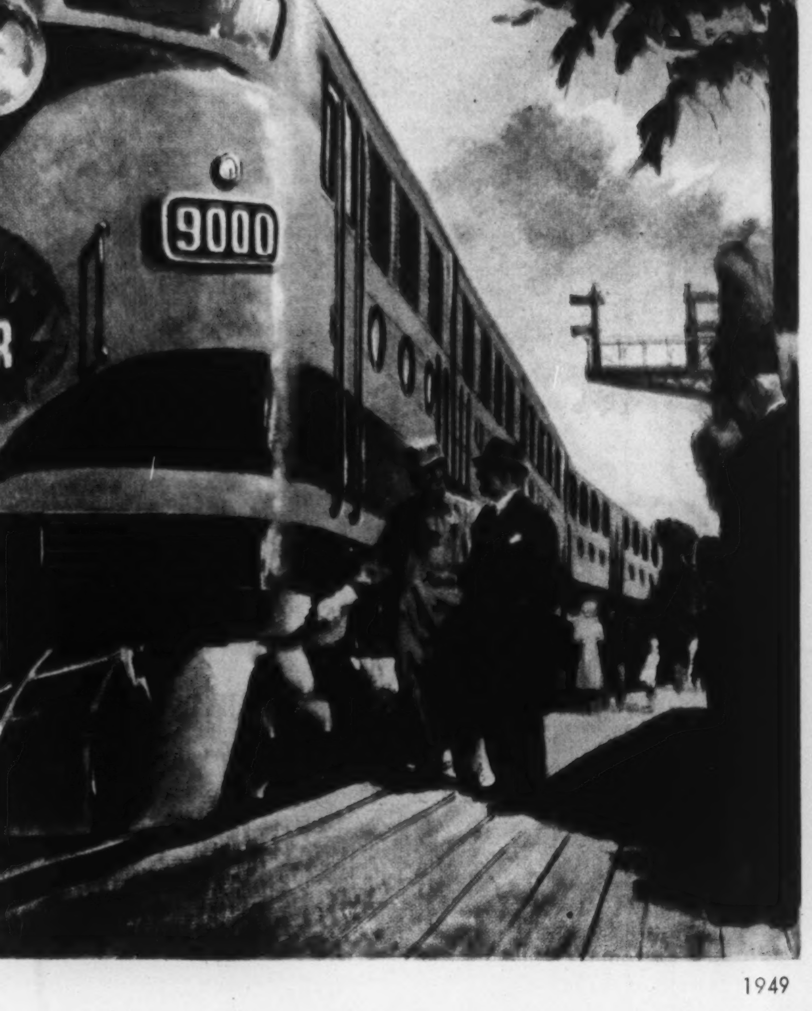
What does she look like?

No negatives are needed here. She is five feet, two inches tall, and dark and dramatic. She has small, nervous hands and feet that can rush. And yet she can be calm and still. She is a good listener, an equally good talker. She makes friends wherever she goes and keeps them.

Married to an outstanding educationist, Dr. W. R. Wees, mother to a beautiful daughter, Mrs. Wallace Belfrey, and a handsome four-year-old son, grandmother to a healthy baby boy, mistress of a comfortable town home and a productive Ontario farm—this is Frances Shelley Wees, the prolific author with whom Canadians are just becoming acquainted.



1856



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COLLOQUY

Ever Seen a Python?

By DOROTHY CAMERON SMITH

THE other day I happened to be sitting in the dentist chair, of all places, and while the drill riveted in gay abandon among my molars, the dentist, of all things, started a conversation about snakes. I guess he wanted to get my mind away from the unpleasant ordeal of the moment. Why he chose a topic equally unpleasant, I'll never know!

Anyway, he began with barber-like velocity, "Did you read the article in the paper the other day about snakes in South Africa?"

I shook my head in the negative and the drill went in deeper.

"South Africa certainly has a lot of snakes," he continued happily. "They even get into the city streets. One person there discovered a python behind the books on a shelf in the public library. Have you ever seen a python?"

"Yes," I said, when he reluctantly gave up the drill to give me a shot with his water pistol. "But not in the public library. Nothing more than a few bookworms."

He grabbed the drill again, wickedly, and went on, "Someone in South Africa even found a python under their refrigerator. I'll bet the cook went on strike, don't you?" He uttered a loud guffaw, proud of his wit.

Happy Haven

I jumped. "Ugh," I said, completely helpless, my nerves sending up little white flags of surrender. The only solace I had at the moment was the thought of the happy haven of home where merely a little cricket chirped cheerfully under my refrigerator.

"Where did you see a python?" the dentist asked, rather sarcastically, I thought. He hung up his dangerous weapon.

"At the Buffalo Zoo," I said. "They really have a marvelous collection." Maybe if I kept on talking, he would refrain from any further bombardment. "I saw two pudgy pythons at Niagara Falls once. They were on display in a store, and they were so sleepy-looking, I asked the keeper if they had been doped. He replied haughtily that they had both just swallowed a chicken and always napped after dinner. Well, the chickens bulged out, still in their whole-capacity, like something in a Christmas stocking, halfway down the pythons' premises."

Like a little squirrel, I chattered, "Wouldn't it be unfortunate if we had the same digestive system? Instead of thinking cattily that it was time Mrs. Smith wore a girdle, we'd think just as cattily that Mrs. Smith would look better if she hadn't swallowed that second grapefruit."

Same Two

"The same two pythons," I rushed on, "caught up with me at Coney Island. While I was visiting there, I found them on display, too, in one of the buildings. But I didn't go in to see them with the rest of my family. Instead, I went into the ladies' room in the next building, and had horrible visions of those individuals crawling up over the swing doors."

The dentist looked bored. Then his face lit up. He was almost beautiful. "Your mouth needs a good cleaning. Mind if I do it now?"

"Not at all," I said. "It's no skin off my teeth." (Meaning if there is any skin in the vicinity of my teeth when you get through, Dracula, I'll be grateful.)

The dentist didn't laugh. He covered me with a huge plastic apron, preparing the lamb for the slaughter. Rather silly, I thought. It was like putting a butcher's apron on a side of beef when you know right well the butcher should be wearing it. Pretty soon, I felt as though a vacuum cleaner, a floor mop, a mix-master, and a couple of chore girls were running berserk in my mouth. I hoped the dentist wasn't one of those professionals who put their soul into their work. Because with everything else in my mouth, there wasn't room. For his soul, I mean.

At the moment, he was humming extracts (pardon the painful word) from "Poor Butterfly"—a likely tune, for wasn't I a poor winged creature pinned to unspeakable instruments of torture? I wondered morosely if any of our faces ever haunted him. In their half-mast state—mouth open, teeth bared, some of us really must look gruesome. He probably woke up screaming at night. At least, I hoped he did.

"Snakes make interesting reading," the dentist said, rambling again. "The encyclopedia says pythons swallow whole animals as large as sheep, first crushing the bones and then mangling the body into a sausage-shaped mass."

I must have turned green, for the dentist asked, "What's the matter?"

I said, "I think I'm going to be sick."

He raised his eyebrows. "Come, come, calm yourself. Why don't you try counting to ten? Nausea is often a state of mind."

If it is a state, I thought, you put me there. After all, we could have discussed something a little less violent, like planting tulip bulbs. We could have even played Twenty Questions. I began counting in French just to make it more diverting:

"Un, deux, trois. . ."

"We're all through," the dentist said. "You can get up now."

I stumbled across the floor.

"Why don't you drop in at The Flamingo for a Manhattan?" he suggested.

I did. At The Flamingo, a fellow drinker held up his glass to mine, congenially. "Here's snakes in your eye," he said.

I slithered to the floor.

DISCOVERY

NOW I go down the lonely road,
This lonely road alone,
Into the shadowed valley where
The path is marked by stone.

The sky above is blue, I know,
But forest hides the light;
No predecessor blazed a trail
For me to find by sight.

No human hand can reach me now,
En route from night to day,
And yet I sense the Presence of
Another on this way,

And I am not alone, although
None visible is here;
In confidence the heart affirms
That God is somewhere near.

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MUSIC

Sheep and Skulls

By JOHN YOCOM

THE recent subscription concerts of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra were all-orchestral but there were enough variety and fine execution to make up for a guest artist. The opening number was Bach's Suite No. 3 in D major, in which through such sections as an overture, gavotte, bourrée and gigue the strings smoothly and eloquently followed a spirited rhythmic line. Although in the main the body of tone was richly projected, we would have liked a little closer regard for volume variation. However, the delightful classical melodies were deftly brought out by Sir Ernest MacMillan. The next number was the Bach-Walton prelude "Sheep May Safely Graze" and here the orchestra even exceeded their work in the previous number, giving gentle emphasis to the pastoral themes and scrupulous attention to the fine shadings of tone and changes of pace.

The Moussorgsky "Pictures at an Exhibition" (an effort to portray musically some of the unusual paintings of a 19th century artist called Hartmann and orchestrated by Ravel) was a hard number to pin down in terms of appreciation. It ranged in and out of odd themes and strident orchestration (including the presence of a euphonium on one occasion), some macabre programmatic passages such as a graphic picture of a catacombs with skulls lying around, dance motifs for a witches' revelry, and a climactic wind-up called "The Great Gate of Kiev" which was in the grandiose triumph style of the "1812 Overture". The men played it with more an academic than an emotional approach — which was just about all it deserved.

The old—but lovable in good hands—chestnut, Symphony No. 5 by Tschaikowsky, concluded the program. It was given a fine reading; we have seldom heard the brass section of the T.S.O. play better.

Winnipeg Farewell

There were two pretty important nights of music in Winnipeg early in March — the farewell appearance of Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. The piano soloist was Winnipeg's Freda Trepel. On the first night she played the Schumann Concerto, on the second the Tschaikowsky Concerto. Winnipeggers have had a pretty warm spot in their hearts for the Minneapolis Orchestra, which has regularly visited them for several past years, and for 53-year-old Dimitri in particular. But now Mr. Mitropoulos is winding up his last season with the Minneapolis organization before taking over joint conductorship of the New York Philharmonic. There was noticeable audience regret at his going at the recent concerts in Winnipeg.

DIMITRI MITROPOULOS

Reported the Winnipeg *Free Press* music columnist: "At no concert given in Winnipeg by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra during almost three decades has the writer observed such a spontaneous and tremendous reception as that accorded Dimitri Mitropoulos' conducting of the suite extracted from 'Der Rosenkavalier'. The terrific explosion, following two seconds of extraordinary silence before the first wave of it broke, was, of course, that of a completely entranced audience fully cognizant that it had heard a performance which can be appropriately described as out of this world. . .

"In the matter of memorizing scores, and in his sympathy and understanding of what some people consider the more outrageous examples of contemporary music, Mr. Mitropoulos leaves his players even more stunned today than when he first took charge of them. Some of them maintain that no living conductor has a more colossal memory. . .

"In the Mitropoulos creed nothing is forgotten in the cause of music and the concomitant justice to its composer. So, there he was, at the very last minute, singing over to Miss Trepel a few bars that 'have got to be phrased like this, because if they are not the music is senseless'."

Briefs

Vera Sopuck, Winnipeg pianist, is touring western Canada for the Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' young artists series. By the tour's end she will have played in Edmonton, Calgary, and Medicine Hat in Alberta; Vancouver, Victoria, Kelowna, Oliver and Penticton in B.C.; and Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Saskatoon in Saskatchewan. She will give a Winnipeg recital in May.

ROBERT MERRILL, popular radio and concert stage baritone, who sings at T.S.O. Pop on April 22.

A choral and organ program of music by Bach and Mozart will be presented by the Casavant Society of Montreal during Passion Week and will include a complete performance of Mozart's Requiem. The event will take place in Notre Dame Church on April 5, at 9.00 p.m. and will be given by the Montreal Elgar Choir under Berkley E. Chadwick's direction.

The Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra had the distinguished violinist, Madame Lea Luboshutz, as soloist in its second concert of this season at Plateau Hall March 26.

Don Gillies, a valued member of the Volkoff troupe in the recent Canadian Ballet Festival and scholarship student at the Volkoff studio, recently sailed for England and a chance to audition at the famed Sadler Wells company in London.

The 11th annual convention of the Ontario Registered Music Teachers' Association will be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, April 21-23.

The special feature of the Royal Conservatory Opera presentation in Hart House Theatre on the evenings of March 30 and April 4 will be the first Toronto performance of Puccini's one-act comic opera "Gianni Schicchi", with Andrew MacMillan in the title role, and Marguerite Gignac, Jan Rubes, and Earl Dick among the supporting singers. The Royal Conservatory Opera presentation is staged by Herman Geiger-Torel and conducted by Nicholas Goldschmidt.

Gerald Bales, organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, is playing three twilight organ recitals in that church from 5 until 6 p.m. on Tuesdays March 22, March 29 and April 5. Two Lenten organ recitals will be given on the grand organ at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, on Saturday from 4 until 5 p.m. On April 2, Dr. Charles Peaker, organist of St. Paul's Church will play a program devoted entirely to the compositions of Dr. Healey Willan.

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FASHION ORDEAL

Clothes Take the Man

By JOHN PAUL

TWICE in a fortnight we foolishly rushed in where angels were fearlessly and softly treading — at the spring fashion shows of Simpson's and Eaton's in Toronto.

At both, the ratio of women to men was a most frightening mathematical formula — something like a nuclear fission to the puff of a May 24 firecracker. And only the presence of the SATURDAY NIGHT women's editor spurred us in the business of (a) on-the-spot impressions of a man at a fashion show and (b) one guy's reactions to this spring's collections.

We were introduced to Miss June Weldon, a charming publicity executive at Simpson's. She showed us to a "safe" table on the outer fringe, away from the runway down the centre of the room. It was far enough back for our caution and near enough for our curiosity.

We were feeling almost blasé gazing at the runway, a glaring centre-of-interest covered with white leather and bathed by a battery of floodlights. We counted nine other males, each with a white carnation in his buttonhole to show that he was "on duty." We longed for a flower and its protecting anonymity but — what the hell, we were on duty too and besides this table was a safe bet.

Then up came a fast-talking, bareheaded woman in mild consternation to show us to another table.

"But we're comfortable here," we murmured, smiling weakly. "But these seats are reserved," she said, ignoring the smile. We hesitated. "For the general manager," she said.

We followed her to chairs that were three tables distance from the stage and next to that runway, right under that battery of floodlights!

To be shot into No Man's Land is tough enough; to have it happen without camouflage, brother, is really an assignment. Before surrendering however we would try a basic animal defence; we froze.

Several years later we had thawed out enough to converse with our escort and to see and hear an orchestra and a Hammond organ tuning up in the corner. Hanging from illuminated and apple-blossom-decked pillars were bird cages and in each a canary was twittering.

CHEQUE BOOK

A feeble gag about someone giving us the canary crossed the misery of our mind and we smiled wanly.

But as in any No Man's Land situation, courage does somehow return. We sneaked a gaze around the room; clear over to Bay Street a sea of females was churning and making sibilant sounds like the swishing of waves. Each little white cap was awaiting the "Enchantment of Spring" which, according to advance billing, the models and their new gowns were going to lend.

A chaplet of nasturtiums contrasts with the silvery grey lustre of shantung straw. A Claire Robert design.

(We put "models" first for, frankly, right to the end of both afternoons we were eyeing them as much as the new gowns. Until we have seen many, many more fashion shows, this will undoubtedly be the case.)

The orchestra struck up something of the My-Heart-Stood-Still-the-Way-You-Look-Tonight-My-Darling genre; somebody turned down the houselights and turned up those damn floods; the canaries commenced chattering more crazily than ever. Something big must surely be coming up.

The stage curtains were drawn. Ten little girls tiptoed on, did a ballet and tiptoed off again.

Then started a caressing sequence of words which was to continue for the rest of the afternoon. From a slightly elevated desk a young woman in a smart straw hat and horn-rimmed spectacles was mellifluating into a microphone pure pink-cloud talk about things romantic. If we had been over eighty, it would have been sure fire tonic. "Eye-catching" . . . "breath taking" . . . "spirit-lifting" . . . "sensation-tingling" . . . and several other physiological and psychological patterns of stimulus. Gad! It was hypnotic!

If the little woman listens long to that, our old college *Psychology 1 (a)* whispered to us, there will be only one thing for her little old man to do when he gets home tonight. Just curl up in an armchair with a good book —a good cheque book!

Spotlights again on the stage and three smiling models had taken up their stances. We skimmed the program notes. The first gal started down the leather runway towards us. The canaries were practically ecstatic with chattering. And so to impressions of the fashions.

French Numbers

Before fingering the details we liked, here are some generalities — partly observed, partly advised: emphasis on the "costume look" and ensembles; dots are popular; colors are navy, hyacinth and slate; collars on coats are high; jackets are longer and skirts slim and tapered; hats seemed wider brimmed, lower-crowned and sometimes floppy; dresses have a more suitable length after the drapery of former years.

Maybe it's because our only other fashion show happened at Paquin's in Paris on leave in 1945 that we liked some French numbers (we're talking about the clothes, not the mannequins): a dress by Trigère in a "pure silk surah in grey moire print;" a small head-hugging hat by Dior, untrimmed in black straw; a two-piece dress by Dior in brown pin-check worsted; and a long Trigère redingote with natural worsted and black trim.

In the fuss-up department we picked a lavender taffeta dress with sheath skirt, fly-away panel and a tricky "optical illusion" of having more cloth than it really had; an Omar Kiam in black crêpe and lace, complete with a lace mesh mask (or was it a veil?); another strapless Kiam formal dress in blue silk chiffon, the blue incidentally straight out of an amateur movie Kodachrome; a "misty grey and peach chiffon over peach taffeta underskirt, beaded waist, by Madeleine Casalino;" and a dinner dress in apricot crêpe by Louis Berger.

Watch Out For—

By the time we got to Eaton's we felt practically like an old fashion show habitué. Undoubtedly the male stooges in the opening garden scene helped to make us feel at home in the Auditorium. We missed nary an item in a handsome collection of French "Late-Day Dresses" rushed straight from Paris, according to Miss Aileen Adams, attractive and efficient publicist for Eaton's show.

Watch out for these on some lucky Canadian gals (lucky, that is, to be well enough heeled to buy and well enough constructed to wear); a cocktail black wool by Balenciaga, an afternoon ensemble in lilac mauve angora wool by Balmain, a navy and white wool sports item by Toni Owen, a navy wool tricotine suit by Balenciaga. And, in case you have $295 cash (or are a member in good standing of the Budget Club), here's one for yourself — a beige-tweed-plus-brown-velvet-collar job by Dior. You might pick up a Monte Sano blue coat with white piqué collar while you're at it.

Before Eaton's finished we had to get back to the office and so missed some of the "Late-Day-into-Evening" numbers. But we had a hunch, from what we had seen earlier, that a modish gal could have got something nice by just closing her eyes, mumbling eeny-meeny and pointing — THERE!

Did we mention the little kids modelling at Simpson's? They were smash hits. But the simulated wedding procession (minus minister, best man and groom) was equipped with yee-ards and yee-ards of tulle—which reminded us of "Something new, something old" and that there is no tulle like old tulle. Here the couturiers had definitely bowed, salaamed in fact, to Dame Fashion *per se*. We would have preferred just a nod.

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LONDON LETTER

Civil Servants' Pay Boost Just But Brings Political Ruckus

By P. O'D.

London.

THE announcement by the British government that at the end of 1949 salaries of higher Civil servants are to be increased by an average of about 25 per cent has been greeted with a chorus of boos and cat-calls from all sides. Stern Socialists take the view that nobody is worth all that money. Truculent Tories regard it as a handy bit of ammunition for their attacks on the government's extravagance.

It is hard to see why so much fuss should be made about the decision—except, of course, as a bit of political opportunism on the part of the Opposition. In the first place, the total cost is expected to be no more than £400,000 a year, and that is a very small amount in these days when hundreds of millions are tossed about like confetti. In the second place, the men at the head of Civil Service departments are notoriously underpaid, having regard to the importance of their work, and also to the far bigger salaries they could get in the City, if they chose to change over to commerce. The wonder is that more of them don't do so.

There are, it is true, attractive compensations—security of tenure, pleasant conditions of work, the social dignity attached to the higher branches of the Service, and pensions on retirement. These considerations no doubt keep a great many men in government employ who might otherwise be tempted to leave it. But the more alert and able and ambitious the man, the less they are likely to weigh with him; and this is just the sort of man the big firms in the City are readiest to lure away. For the slow, cautious, starchy type of Civil Servant they have no use at all.

What it amounts to is that, if the government wants to get men of genuine executive ability into the Civil Service, and keep them there, it must make it worth their while—in cash as well as dignity. In these days of state control, when the Civil Service is more and more running the country, the quality of the men at the head of it becomes increasingly important. If the extra £400,000 is going to get and keep better men there, I cannot help feeling that it is money well spent.

Just Britain

EVERY now and then the old argument crops up as to what should be the name of this island—odd as it may seem that the question should not have been settled long ago. Officially of course it is Great Britain, but this is a comparatively modern name, introduced by that pompous pedant James I. England naturally is ruled out, unless we want to have the Scots and the Welsh following the example of the Irish and cutting their link with the Crown.

The objection to Great Britain is that it has no corresponding adjective. You can't very well talk or write of things being "Great British" or of people being "Great Britons". So why not drop the Great? After all, Britain, just like that, is the ancient name, which goes back to the time of the Romans. Not even the Scots or the Welsh could really object to it.

It seems reasonable to go back to Britain—as indeed many people do in ordinary usage. But officially there is not likely to be any change. James I will continue to have his way with us in more formal matters, but there seems to be good reason why we should use just Britain in the ordinary way. It is a simpler, better, and older name.

Olympics in Blue Ink

GREAT athletic meetings are generally run at a loss. The people who arrange such things are always optimistic in their estimates — only born optimists would undertake the business — but usually the final accounts show a deficit to be made up by state aid or private subscription. Expenses are nearly always greater than was allowed for, and receipts less.

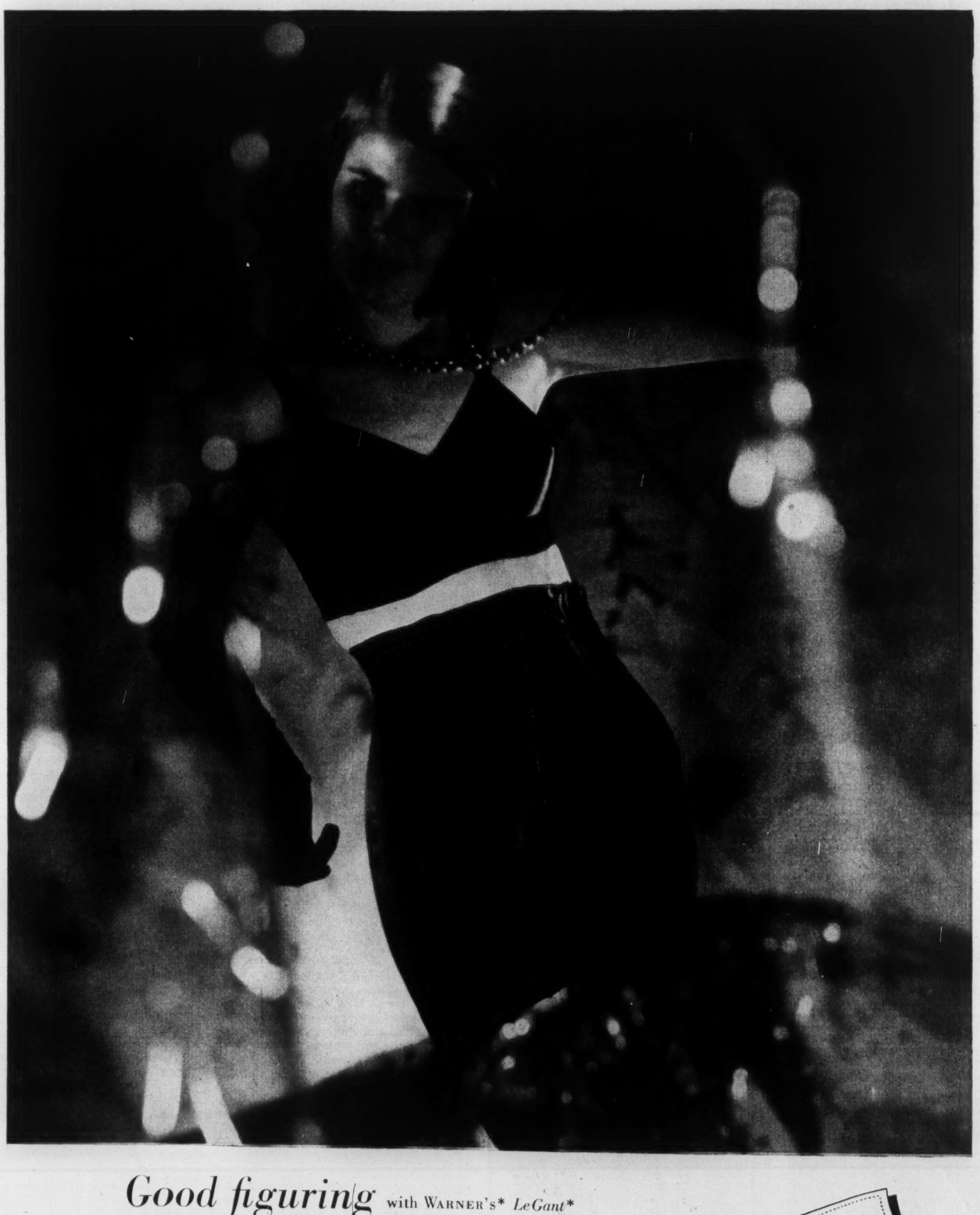
It is therefore very pleasant to be able to record that the 1948 Olympic Games in England formed a remarkable exception—remarkable, at least, for such meetings in this country. The Games actually showed a profit of £30,000, the receipts being within a few pounds of £600,000, and the expenses £570,000, according to the preliminary accounts which have just been issued. The idea is that this surplus should be distributed among sporting organizations, but the promoters had better work fast, or the Treasury may stretch out its long arm and rake it away from them.

Readers may be interested in some of the other figures that are given—a total attendance of nearly 1,250,000, and an entry of 6,572 competitors from 59 nations in the 17 sports and 136 events. Altogether a very pleasant and successful meeting; and the fact that it shows a financial profit does nothing to diminish the pleasure. It is a welcome change.

Gone the Good Kipper

ONCE upon a time the kipper was cured with salt and wood-smoke, preferably oak, and a very tasty thing it was on the breakfast table — and still would be if you could get the real thing. Unfortunately a properly kippered herring is becoming as rare as a baron of beef. There are plenty of kippers, but done in a quick and nasty modern way that loses all the flavor of the old. The kippers are not cured, they are dyed.

The old-fashioned process took time and trouble, and the fish lost weight as the moisture was partly dried out of them. That didn't matter when kippers were sold by the pair, but it does now that they are sold by weight. The dyed kippers look nicer and weigh much more. The only test they don't pass is the test of eating. It is still possible now and then to get properly cured kippers, but they become scarcer and scarcer. Soon people will forget what a real kipper tasted like—along with so many other of the good things they once enjoyed.



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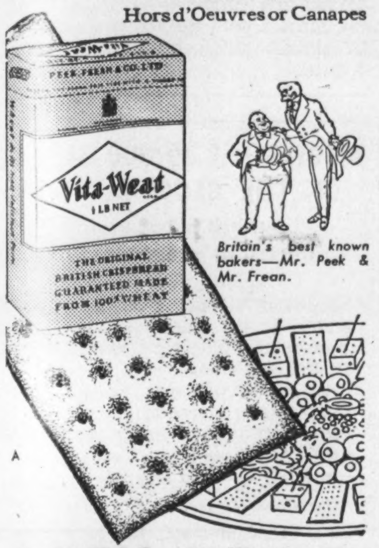
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AT BETTER STORES

CONCERNING FOOD

Titbits for the Deities

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THE name of the creator of the first batch of cookies is unknown to history but it is recorded that something resembling a cooky was offered by the priests at the sacrificial altars in Babylonian times. These cakes were marked with a symbol representing the horns of an ox which was intended to make the gods believe that they were real sacrifices. Definitely a much more economical way than buying and burning an ox, and quite within everybody's budget.

From all accounts the deities were an amiable lot and accepted the cookies in the way they were intended and probably enjoyed a good plateful after the temple priests had retired for the evening. The honey cakes of Greece were a baked mixture of honey and flour and were also used for sacrificial purposes but the "cakes" of Shakespeare's time were just water and flour mixed and baked and, according to the Bard, not very palatable. Served with plenty of ale and cheese they may have had some virtue but actually they sound quite a bit worse than hardtack.

This preliminary skirmish into the history of cooky making naturally should be followed by some practical suggestions on our part with recipes for your cooky files. Quite frankly we admit that there doesn't seem to be anything new in the line of cooky recipes and those in this column are old favorites or variations of them. We prefer those which can be made with dispatch and do not require every bowl, spoon and beater in the kitchen to produce. The exception of course is when something special is wanted for a tea or reception and then one is willing to spare more time making the more fancy varieties. The chief advantage of cookies is that they keep their flavor and moisture content better than most cakes and, if you are making several varieties, you can go at them in easy stages over a period of several days.

Drop cookies, bar cookies and refrigerator cookies are the easiest to accomplish. Rolled cookies require patience in avoiding the "sticky" stage in rolling and yet not using too much flour so as to change the texture of the dough. Their fragile texture and flavor are quite worth it all but for the everyday purpose of keeping the cooky jar filled they do seem a bit of a bother.

For a flavorful refrigerator cooky we suggest an Orange Cocoanut variety. A sharp wet knife will help cut the cooky slices without producing ragged edges and the fine desiccated cocoanut is necessary for this particular cooky.

Orange Cookies

1 tbsp. grated orange rind
½ cup shortening
½ tsp. cocoanut or lemon extract
½ cup granulated sugar
2 tbsp. brown sugar
1 egg
1½ cups sifted pastry flour
¼ tsp. salt
1½ tsp. baking powder
1 cup desiccated cocoanut

Cream shortening, add orange rind, extract and sugars. Add egg and beat thoroughly. Add sifted dry ingredients and then cocoanut. Shape into rolls 1½" in diameter and chill thoroughly. Slice ½" thick. Bake on ungreased cooky sheet in oven 400° F 8 to 10 minutes. Yield: 4 doz. cookies.

Chocolate Mint Brownies

Melt 4 squares (4 ozs.) unsweetened chocolate and ¾ cup butter (or half butter and half shortening—6 tbsps. of each) over hot water.

Remove from heat and allow to cool. Add 1½ cups fruit or powdered sugar. Add, one at a time, 3 unbeaten eggs, beating thoroughly after each addition.

Fold in, sifted together—
1½ cups sifted cake flour
½ tsp. salt
Then add
1 cup finely chopped walnuts
1 tsp. vanilla

Pour into 2 greased, waxed paper lined 9" square tins and bake in 350°F oven for 15-20 minutes. Cool in tins. Remove and take off wax paper and put layers together with

Mint Cream Filling

2 tbsp. hot milk
½ tbsp. butter
½ tsp. peppermint flavoring
1½ cups sifted confectioner's sugar

Combine milk, butter and flavoring and blend into sugar. Beat well and spread between layers. Cut into fingers. Yield: 3 doz.

Filbert Drops

½ lb. shelled filberts (unblanched almonds or brazil nuts can also be used)
2 egg whites
¼ tsp. salt
2 cups light brown sugar

Put filberts through food chopper using fine blade. Beat egg whites with salt until stiff. Fold in sugar and ground nuts. Drop from teaspoon onto lightly greased cooky sheet. Bake in 300°F oven for 20-25 minutes. Yield: 4½ doz.

Frosted Cream Cookies

½ cup butter or shortening (or half of each)
1 tsp. vanilla
1½ cups brown sugar
2 eggs, beaten
2½ cups sifted pastry flour
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. baking soda
1 cup thick sour cream
2/3 cup finely chopped dates
½ cup finely chopped walnuts

Cream shortening, vanilla and sugar thoroughly. Add eggs and beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients, alternately with sour cream combining thoroughly after each addition. Fold in dates and walnuts. Drop from spoon onto greased cooky sheet. Bake in 400°F oven for 10 minutes. Cool and frost with Browned Butter Icing. A space saving idea is to make up the icing and leave it at room temperature and frost the cookies as needed just before serving. This recipe yields 5 dozen cookies but the ingredients can easily be halved if a smaller quantity is desired.

Browned Butter Icing

Heat ¼ cup butter or margarine until golden brown. Add 2 cups sifted confectioner's sugar, 2 tbsp. cream, 1½ tsp. vanilla, 1 tbsp. hot water. Beat until it is creamy and of spreading consistency. It may be necessary to add 1 or 2 teaspoons of hot water. Store in a covered jar.

A fly-back bright red wool gabardine jacket is worn over a slim navy crêpe dress, designed by Maurice Rentner, New York designer. Jacket, buttoned down the front and trimmed with a gold and rhinestone ornament, is belted under the flare in back.

SWAN SONG

("Many remains were unearthed in the ancient midden . . ." News item.)

WHEN they say I'm among the departed
And late of this lachrymose Vale,
And they see that I'm crated and carted
Before I'm excessively stale—

When I'm viewing the heretofore-hidden,
In a word, when I'm dead, though it's trite,
Oh, bury me out in a midden—
(I'm *certain* the spelling is right!)

When I don't give a hoot if it's stormy,
Or winter is lengthy or brief,
When my friends, if they're blubbering for me,
Remembered to bring a kerchief,

When the guests have all gone that were bidden,
When I'm no longer Here, for I'm There,
Oh, bury me out in a midden—
(It *isn't* a thing that you wear!)

J. E. P.

● William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA"
TEA

BRAIN-TEASER

Listening to Canada?

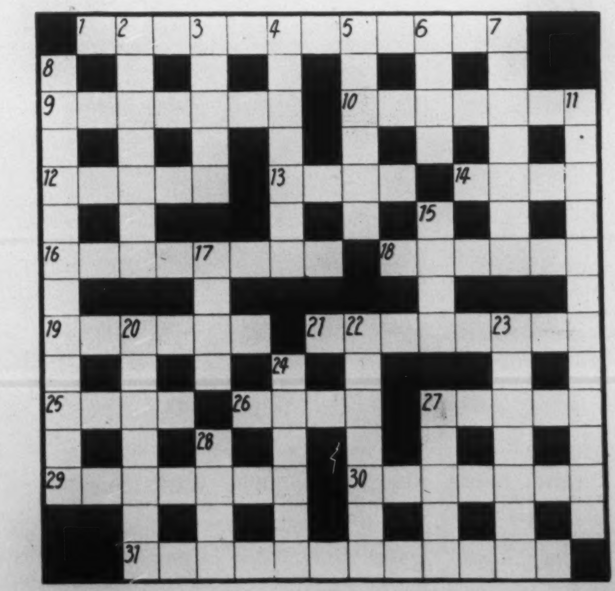
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. The air is full of it. (12)
9. Concerning what to do with this in hand. (7)
10. See 24.
12. Any London shop will show it. (5)
13. Coward's Christmas? (4)
14. On the . . . ., please. (4)
16. The $64 question is whether you'll be this after attending a 21 program. (8)
18. He gave the U.S. soldier a hand? (6)
19. See 11. (6)
21. See 16. (8)
25. There's many a one in the 24, 26 and 10. (4)
26. See 24.
27. The cat comes back with sex appeal. (5)
29. Quite a few cut little Albert. (7)
30. 24 and 26 has proved a good one of 10. (7)
31. "If you wanna smile, don't turn that dial" on this show. (5-7)

DOWN

2. The king goes round the short way to find a kind of cattle-man. (7)
3. Andrew, who is a stage older this year. (5)
4. Clean to a point, but clean! (7)
5. Charlotte was Emily's. (6)
6. Where to stay in Nova Scotia, briefly. (4)
7. This style of dress is a nice rag remodelled. (7)
8. One of Canada's foremost 10 from Fort Frances and James Bay. (7, 5)
11. Twinkle, twinkle, ...
(This program may leave Battle scars!)
Young voices from the east and west
Each hoping to be 19 the best. (7, 5)
15. Gee! It often ends with a bang. (4)
17. 24, 26 and 10's music will not be written in a bass one. (4)
20. Unswear? (7)
22. Open it at lunch, by way of a change. (7)
23. Though burned, it doesn't smell of burning. (7)
24, 26 and 10 across. Belle-like choir. (6, 4, 7)
27. Their rhythm sounds very catchy, no doubt. (5)
28. A word for the conductor of 11. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Keep your end up
10. Nightmare
11. Gripe
12. Gyrate
13. White-nun
15. Aces
16. Persevere
20. Escapades
21. Impi
24. Rest home
26. Herald
28. Moron
29. Reduction
30. Daddy-long-legs

DOWN

2. Eagerness
3. Petite
4. Omar
5. Rye Whiskey
6. Negative
7. Union
8. Anagram
9. Beans
14. Red Admiral
17. Rummaging
18. Machined
19. Binding
22. Tramp
23. Pencil
25. Stria
27. Aden

(47)

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PORTS OF CALL

Peace And Tourism Back In Europe Return Of Baedeker Is The Sign

By J. A. SMITH

THERE probably never was a man for whom the hotel-keepers of Europe had a greater respect than for old Karl Baedeker. With the aid of the printing press and an asterisk, incorruptibly wielded, he asserted the difference between highway robbery and hotel-keeping. He installed plumbing, banished the fleas from the beds and stood out for a reasonable standard of cooking.

With a Teutonic passion for method, he put order into tourism. The appearance of his red-covered guide books, coincident with easier communications, marked the time when a foreign tour became a holiday and ceased to be a dangerous adventure.

Now the ghost of old Karl is walking again, in a Europe vastly changed. His great-grandson, another Karl, is refounding the firm's fortunes in Hamburg, under licence from the British authorities.

Is this a sign of a return to normalcy on the Continent? Can we look forward to seeing again the red Baedeker guides blooming like flowers wherever tourists gather, around St. Peter's and Notre Dame, in St. Mark's Square and under the dome of St. Paul's, the, badge of travellers not long escaped from Surbiton? It is odd that so unsentimental a man—there is no conscious poetry in a Baedeker—should have produced a series of books so highly nostalgic. Few things more easily induce than these red guides that painfully-pleasant longing for piping pre-war days, when people had leisure and money to travel freely for cakes and coffee in Vienna, or to "do" all the churches of Rome, not missing one mural; when an Italian porter would salute one for a lira and to criticize everything foreign, from Sabbath-breaking to the use of garlic, was a demonstration of insular virtue.

Britain Coming Up

Not that sort of world will the new handbooks describe but the world of displaced persons and bomb-razed architecture. First volume in the new list will be on Schleswig-Holstein, a district close to Hamburg. Lower Saxony and Westphalia will follow. Then will come a handbook on Great Britain, which the guides last covered 22 years ago.

This is a puny list compared to that which was in print until the war came to Leipzig and a bomb destroyed the offices at 46, Nurnberger Strasse. From the first Karl Baedeker's small beginnings in 1842, the firm had by the turn of the century put into red covers almost the whole of the civilized world. From Paris to Panama, from Valencia to Valparaiso, a Baedeker's handbook would (in theory) make the traveller independent of local guides. If it didn't do so in practice, that was because some of the guides were stubborn.

The founder of the firm was born in Essen in 1801, where his father had a printing works and bookshop. Karl, the son, set up a similar business in Coblenz and it was here that he began to issue the books that took his name around the world. The first guide was one to the Rhineland, castled haunt of Gothicism. Though this was so opportune — ruins and ghosts were enjoying a vogue in literate Europe—the idea of the guides was not original to Baedeker. He derived it from the series of handbooks to British countries published by John Murray—or McMurray—an enterprising publisher who came of Edinburgh stock, the first man to produce guide books systematically.

WINTER SUNSHINE greets the launching of the "Rangitoto", largest ship Tyneside built in 10 years.

Baedeker's initial major work was "A Handbook for Travellers Through Germany and the Austrian Empire." His travellers travelled by diligence or, if affluent, by post chaise. But before the first Karl died, in 1859, the railways had begun to throw a web over the Continent. Karl's successors took that change in their stride, continually enlarged the range of their guides and began to print them in French, English and German.

One cannot help thinking the Baedekers an admirable family. To cope with the mass of detail which they crammed within their books demanded remarkable character, a great respect for accuracy and an inordinate industry. They remind one of the whiskered and rigid groups in Victorian photographs, with a sense of duty as strong as life. Karl the first and his son Fritz, who transferred the business to Leipzig, laid down a tradition which denied human frailty. "The Editor is influenced by no other consideration save his reader's well-being." No innkeeper could bribe the Baedekers, nothing corrupted them.

They had a reputation for employing first class scholars and geographers and believed in a liberal education, sending their sons to foreign universities. Somewhere — perhaps through John Murray, their prototype — they acquired a link with Britain; around the turn of the century, a long string of Baedekers was educated at Edinburgh, afterwards becoming partners in the firm.

PATTERN for a new and thriving industry in England is formed by these moving eyes for dolls as they come out of their complicated and delicate processes of manufacture.

While the guides covered only a small portion of Europe, Karl and Fritz inspected personally every inn and hotel they mentioned, travelling incognito. One can picture them sitting down to a long succession of dinners, making notes after each course, not missing the slightest particular of the service. An asterisk against the name of the establishment in the handbook would denote it was very good. Many a hotel-keeper must have bade farewell to his guests, unaware that he had just encountered destiny.

The Baedekers enrolled a host of assistants as the range of their handbooks increased and owed much, as the Editor acknowledged in his prefaces, to the annotated hotel bills sent to him by independent travellers. Their last pre-war production was a revised guide to Germany, prepared in particular for foreign visitors to Hitler's Olympic Games in 1936. The present Karl is returning to the methods of his great grandfather and is personally inspecting the amenities of Schleswig-Holstein.

What an amount of work lies before him! From Berlin to Coventry to Hiroshima the guide books are out of date.

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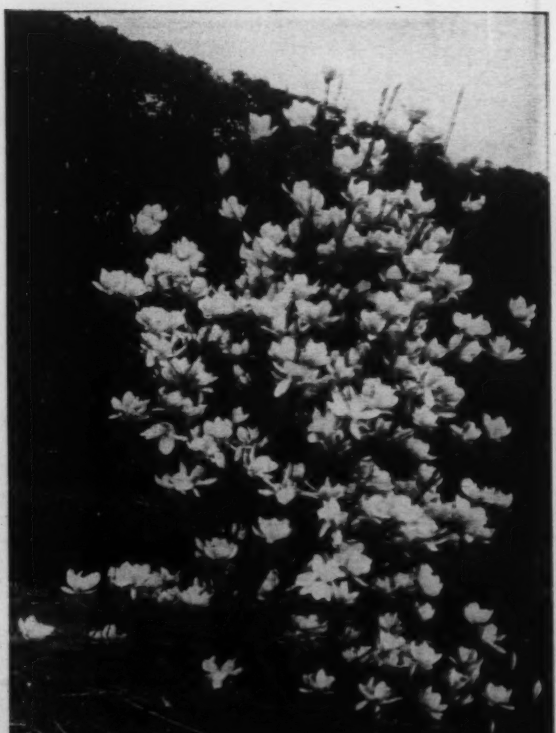
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THE OTHER PAGE

Hasty Tales for Hurried People

By STEPHEN LEACOCK JR.

A COLLEGE professor friend of mine remarked the other day that he was leaving town to visit some friends in the country. The trip, he explained, necessitated a forty-eight-hour train journey.

"Forty-eight hours on the train, Jack!" I exclaimed. "That's a long time. What will you do to amuse yourself?"

"Well," he said, "I used to bring a bunch of magazines with me and read, but somehow or other I find I've given that up now and usually just carry along a couple of flasks." He looked around apprehensively to see if the Principal happened to hear.

And such a remark, I will admit, coming from the lips of a college professor might well be misinterpreted. But I knew what he meant; it wasn't that my professional friend had turned from the pursuit of letters to that of bleary-eyed inebriety whenever freed of the class-room — nothing as romantic as that at all, but merely that, like myself, he had grown tired of the kind of stuff that passes for fiction in too many of today's magazines.

Like myself, I repeat. For the time is past when I could beguile a casual hour with the exploits of commercial journalism's heroes and heroines and interest myself in the views of commercial journalism on such subjects as Men and Women, Marriage, Divorce, Social Consciousness, Morals and Ethics. If there's anything left I'll give it a try—but on those subjects I'm fed up.

However as many readers are not gifted with the same perspicacity and literary acumen as myself and the Professor, and therefore waste a lot of time reading stuff they afterwards wish they hadn't, I have started up a little publication which I call "The Quick Luncher's Digest of Current Magazine Fiction." Anyone who sends me ten cents and an edition of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica can have one almost free. My guide will enable the casual reader to spot, within a paragraph or so, the type of story he is reading, to know what the end of it will be, and to go out for a walk.

Let me explain to the casual reader how it works.

First let us consider those stories in which one can tell right at the beginning what kind of people the chief characters are going to turn out to be by their names. There seems to be a sort of unofficial but generally accepted slide-rule which the authors of these stories employ when they start to write; they first hold it up against the type of personality they want to use and then shift it over and measure the same distance up on the nomenclature scale—or something like that. Anyway, it makes it all very simple and understandable. You know Who's Who and you know what's going to happen, although there are variations on any individual theme.

If you see the name, Rickey, for instance, in the first paragraph of a story, you know, and it's merely a waste of time on the writer's part to tell you, I think, that Rickey is a tall, rangy fellow above whose firm, clean-cut chin, laughing lips and mockingly penetrating eyes there stands a mass of crinkly black hair. And when you know that, you know everything. Rickey is going to prove unorthodox in his ways, he'll be poetic, temperamental and quixotic and his engagement to Joanna (any girl in a magazine story today who has a name like that you can bet on to win) will be broken off in an agony of misunderstanding. Then Joanna will almost get married to John, a simple, good-natured and adoring young businessman with a future. Then at the last minute she'll see the light, leave an understanding but saddened John and embark upon a "gloriously mad elopement" with Rickey. When we leave them they'll be toasting each other in high-balls at some quaint inn in the Adirondacks. Joanna will gaze into Rickey's eyes above the raised glasses and see the look of scorn and hurt washed away as though by some inner flood of warmth and replaced by a glow of confident tenderness. At any rate, by a glow.

This story could be intelligibly written in three words (it shouldn't be written at all, but if it has to be, three words cover it). They are Joanna, Rickey, John. Any reader above the moron class should get it from that.

Picking at random from the stories I have thus synopsised in my "Quick Luncher's Digest", I find this one:

Stratfield St. Clair,
Gloria St. Clair,
Kay Andrews,
Pete McPhee.

This means (you get the hang of the thing after a few lines) that a rich and dangerous middle-aged businessman (St. Clair) with a sophisticated and dangerous wife (Gloria) makes a pass at his tennis-playing young secretary, Kay Andrews. Pete McPhee is the tousled-haired kid from around the block who used to pinch Kay's nose as he rode past on his bicycle. What need to finish it? Obviously Kay and Pete get each other, and the St. Clairs keep each other, along with their socially prominent backgrounds. So you see the advantage of my system. My readers get the whole yarn by reading four names while the uninitiated have to plow through four pages of cocktails, tennis, cigars, and bicycles.

Another type of story I have been working on is the Topographical kind, in which the author (or more usually the authoress) seems to feel that she is adding great interest by being specific as to locations. One of these, written by a Canadian and apparently centred in and around Toronto, reads something as follows:

"Cathie (the names like Karen and Rénée have gone out of fashion, I notice) walked up Bay Street half a block and turned west on Adelaide. By the time she had reached the Victory Building she was reviewing in all its details the scene with Bill musingly. She stopped outside the York-Adelaide garage for ten minutes and then turned south towards the Prince George Hotel. What should she do? Should she return to Bill and the little apartment on Chestnut Street? Walking leisurely on down King she climbed up the flagpole outside the National Club to reason things out . . ."

Personally, I hope she never did go back to Bill. I hope, instead, that a truck got her as she threaded the heavy traffic of Yonge Street!

The foregoing story can best be synopsised by reading a few lines out of the Toronto City Guide Book.

Then there is another brand of popular writer who seems to prefer to send his tales at you through the delicious odors of expert cooking. His heroines invariably face the crises and vicissitudes of conjugal existence over pressure cookers and salad bowls and diced fruit compotes. An author who used this epicurean method would treat Cathie and Bill's case as follows:

"Her nimble fingers kneading the creamy dough, which had just the right soupçon of blended orange and onion juice in it—a special recipe of her mother's—Cathie felt her mind force itself back to a memory of Bill's twisted face during the awful scene between them. She small-diced the tender rump steak as though to cut off recollection, and then hot-buttered the delicious little pink Japanese scones — the cute black raisins in them looked up at her like accusing eyes, she thought — as though to smooth over the cut she had made in the recollection . . . ." And so on.

Speaking as a cynic, I hope that Bill got his face straight and then took the next train to Ireland. The tender scene of clarification of issues, compromise and renewed love, done in the modern vein, which lurks inevitably at the end of that story oppresses my mind like the idea of a banshee. I'll take Mrs. Beaton's Cook-Book any time, but not that stuff.

And now by way of concluding this blurb (for it is really such) of my "Quick Luncher's Digest", I am going to set a little test in ingenuity for the casual reader. Any casual reader, who is also a subscriber of mine, can, by supplying a correct answer, win back half the Encyclopaedia and half the five cents of his subscription. The thing I want you to do is simplicity itself; it is merely to take the following four names and write the right story around them. The names are:

Babs Patterson,
Jimmy O'Toole,
Waldbrooke VanCleave III,
Granny Shane.

(Granny Shane, by the way, has quaint old lace at the sleeves, a twinkle in her eye and talks interminably about the Spode China set given her on her wedding day.)

When this exercise is completed, do not send it to me, send it instead, please, to any large nationally famous magazine that pays its contributors a lot of money. Then if it is accepted write and tell me how you did it. I've been trying to write those things for years and just can't seem to get the hang of it at all.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

Canadian Investment Will Support Prosperity During This Year

By RODNEY GREY

The intentions of Canadians to invest during 1949 are an important clue to the level of business activity for the next year. These intentions have been surveyed and the results tabled in the House of Commons by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe. From this survey, it appears that investment expenditure in Canada during 1949 will be about 8 per cent higher than it was during 1948. Despite threats of serious declines in our international trade, and some rigidity of consumer spending, a high level of investment is planned.

This report has been criticized for its optimism and for its confidence in a continued high level of business activity. It has been suggested that Mr. Howe was not looking at the facts. From the discussion below, it is apparent that he was merely reporting what Canadians plan to do.

THE program of investment in 1949 of businesses, governments and individuals will be, if realized, the largest on record. That is the essence of the report submitted to the House of Commons in Ottawa by Mr. Howe, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The report is called *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook* 1949, and it is prepared by the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

This report gives a competent summary in table form of the intentions of Canadian businessmen, of federal, provincial and municipal governments, of institutions, farmers and other individuals to invest their money in durable assets during the year 1949. This forecast is based on a survey during which some 15,000 business establishments of all kinds, from mines to manufacturing plants, from public utilities to small retail stores, from individuals who will be building homes to farmers who will add to their capital equipment, reported what their intentions are. This report gives actual intentions—what people do plan to actually invest; not what they would like to invest if labor, materials and funds were more free than they are now, and if international trade was moving to higher rather than lower levels. This tells us what investment they intend to make in the light of their information about the next twelve months.

The highlights of this investment forecast can be set out briefly. The grand total of capital expenditures planned in Canada for 1949 is $3.3 billion, 8 per cent more than the program of slightly over $3.0 billion achieved in 1948. By volume, after allowing for higher prices, this will probably involve a very slight increase over investment last year.

The projected outlay for capital goods will be about 20 per cent of all goods and services produced in Canada. This is about the same as the proportion used for investment in 1948, but higher than most past years. The report states: "Thus the inflationary influences that have arisen in recent years as a result of the expansion of investment requirements, should tend to subside during 1949. At the same time the unusually high level of capital investment indicated will act as an important sustaining influence in the economy."

There is expected to be a shift in emphasis in the new investment program, somewhat similar to the shift that was taking place last year. Capital outlays by institutions and some utilities groups will be substantially greater; for housing and for agriculture moderately higher. For the construction industry, for manufacturing and for forestry operations it will be lower. Capital expenditures made directly by dominion, provincial and municipal governments is expected to be moderately higher in 1949 than it was in 1948. The table below gives a handy summary of the forecast.

The reception of this report has been mixed. Financial commentators have been quick to point out that the Canadian investment program might well be affected by a substantial decline in export trade. References were made to Mr. Howe's "facile optimism" in expecting a substantial volume of new investment in spite of changing business conditions.

They're Actual Plans

In view of this sort of comment it cannot be emphasized too much that this report is not basically a statement of what the government thinks, guesses or supposes we will invest. Neither is it a statement of what we would like to invest. It is a statistical summary of 15,000 questionnaires about plans for actual investment. At the end of 1948, keeping in mind the threatening decline in foreign trade, the possible glut of some agricultural products, and the ending of the seller's market in many lines of consumer goods, Canadian business men are planning large investments.

Any claims of optimism and boldness should be directed to the business community as a whole, not to Mr. Howe. The report indicates that the majority of businessmen are confident that there will not be anything like a major turn-down during the next year, that a continued high-level of employment and income and sales is to be expected. Specific criticisms may be made of the detailed techniques of the survey, but by and large they have been anticipated and adequately discussed in the report.

In real terms, the estimates made for 1946 were too high, only 75 per cent of the projects planned were completed. This was due to failure on the part of business men to make allowances for labor and material shortages. The survey was somewhat cruder then; now a great deal of technical work has been done to refine the survey and improve accuracy. In 1947 the relevant shortages were still severe, and not absent entirely by 1948. But in value terms, dollars and cents, the investment program planned at the beginning of each of the last two years was realized almost 100 per cent.

For 1949, physical limitations on the investment program should not be of very great importance. Another report just released by the Department of Trade and Commerce—*Supply of Building Materials in Canada, Outlook* 1949—indicates that an increasing number of materials are expected to be in adequate supply. The relaxation of the steel shortage will have particularly freeing effect on new construction.

Experts' Summary

The report states: "The general business outlook does not suggest the likelihood of any widespread cancellations of intentions . . . . It is reasonable to expect full realization of the investment program contemplated. In fact, with evidence of a considerable backlog in projects, still in existence and with increased availability of supplies in prospect, it is possible that larger programs may be achieved in some economic sectors than anticipated. An important qualification is the maintenance of industrial peace and of an uninterrupted flow of necessary materials."

That is the experts' summary of the factors making for accuracy of the forecast. They go on to warn, however, that less firmness should be attached to the present forecast than in any previous postwar years. Factors are listed which may affect actual carrying-out of investment plans. Of first importance is the fact that for the first time since the end of the war a decline in the volume of investment in the business sector of our economy is planned. Though there are backlogs of investment, they have been narrowed to fewer fields. There will not be, therefore, as many alternative uses for labor and materials that might be freed if any particular investment plan is cancelled. In the past few years, it was supply shortages that were the most confusing factor, now there are some uncertainties about the value of carrying out actual investment even if materials and labor are available.

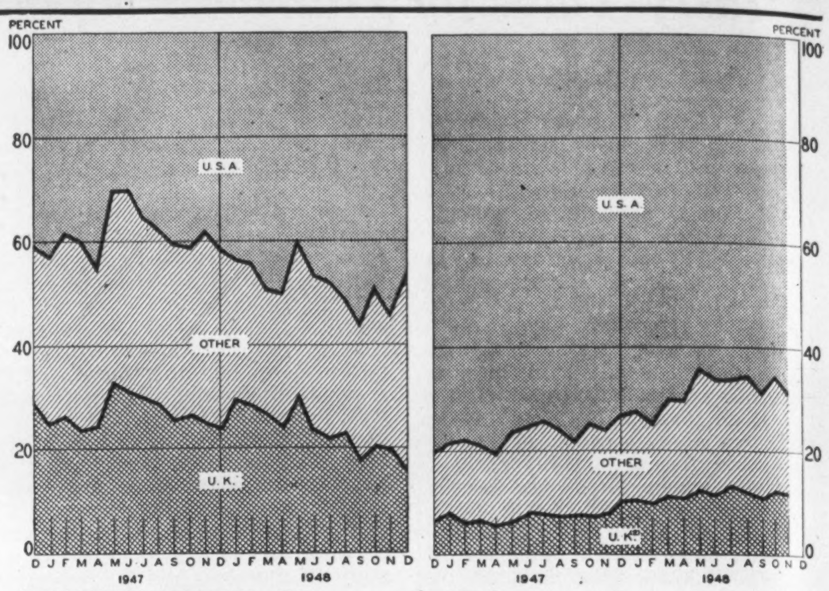
Criticism Anticipated

Anticipating some criticism of the report, the economists responsible for it state on page 11 that "The intentions as stated probably take into account fairly adequately the difficulties to be encountered in world markets in 1949 . . . . The legislative and budgetary proposals made by the President of the United States to Congress have had a reassuring effect, both with respect to the continuation of large-scale aid to needy countries and with respect to stabilization of the United States' economy at a high level of activity. As a consequence no sudden deterioration in future market prospects seems likely during 1949 . . . . Adequate allowance for the effects of further price increases is probably already included in the investment intentions stated." It should thus be clear that the accuracy of this forecast depends very largely upon the skill and ability of Canadian business men to plan the appropriate volume of new investment, and in only a very small way upon the technical aspects of surveying and interpreting which was done by the experts.

THE INVESTMENT FORECAST

(millions of dollars)

Type of expenditure	*1948* Construction	*1948* Machinery and Equip.	*1949* Construction	*1949* Machinery and Equip.
PRIVATE:				
Business Enterprises	535	1,070	543	1,039
Institutions and Housing	671	9	762	15
Sub-total	1,206	1,079	1,305	1,054
PUBLIC:				
Gov't owned enterprises	118	137	153	169
Gov't operated enterprises	123	7	157	7
Direct cost of gov't	325	50	371	64
Sub-total	566	194	681	240
TOTAL, public and private investment	1,772	1,273	1,986	1,294
GRAND TOTAL	3,045		3,280	



TRADE PATTERN: Our import-export pattern is shown in the above two charts from the Bank of Canada *Statistical Summary*. On the left, the major markets for Canadian goods is shown for the last two years, by percentages of total. On the right, our import sources are plotted.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Cutthroat Competition

By P. M. RICHARDS

OPINIONS differ as to whether we're in a near-boom, a recession or an incipient depression. But no one denies that business has once more become competitive. Suddenly the buyer's market we've heard so much about has actually arrived; the salesmen have gone back to work; the customer is courted instead of disdained. No doubt it's a change for the better if it's not carried too far; it should mean better products selling for lower prices, better service for consumers, a healthier labor situation. But cutthroat competition is destructive, depression-creating.

Last week we referred to demands that the government should act now to check the decline in business activity and to Professor Sumner H. Slichter's dictum that business itself should take remedial action by reducing prices. Slichter said that though many managements would say they couldn't afford to cut prices with present high costs and small profit margins, the fact was that profits were going to be reduced anyway, and the only question for management to decide was which would be better — a drop in profits resulting from a smaller volume of sales at high prices or a drop resulting from lower prices on a maintained volume of sales. Slichter was certain that it was better for business in the long run to sacrifice profit margins in order to preserve employment than to sacrifice employment to save profit margins. No doubt this is true.

Now Mr. John M. Byrne, head of a well-known firm of management consultants, arises to warn businessmen of the dangers in making excessive price concessions in the effort to increase sales. Byrne says that operation of the law of supply and demand (the eventual balancing of supply and demand by corrective price adjustments) is complicated today by the existence of a high break-even point in volume between profit and loss, which calls for high prices even though the natural trend of prices is downward or for volume of a size which cannot be obtained except at ruinously low prices. Another complication is the inflexibility of wages and of levies for welfare provisions which have been set up so extensively privately and publicly. Still another complication is the steady increase in collateral costs such as transportation, communications, insurance and construction.

With the break-even point as high as it is today, the need for running the factory at top speed to keep costs down is painfully clear. But to get the orders the sales department says it must have lower prices or "loss leaders" or other special inducements. Competitors are quick in defence and retaliation, and the bills of costs quickly mount to enormous heights. In the changed conditions, production as an economic activity is just as important as ever, for without production there is nothing. But as a business activity, selling passes production in importance. And as competition increases, selling tends more and more to dominate the thinking of management. That is bad if the thinking is misguided or naive.

We all agree that prosperity is the desirable state of affairs, says Byrne. But boom is undesirable. Booms always wind up with costs high, labor recalcitrant, in the present instance with politicians in the economic saddle, and with the wisdom developed through hardheaded years lost in the follies of soft living. Then, whether we like it or not, and whether government intervenes or not, we go through a period of readjustment, in which competition intensifies. If management lets it get the upper hand of its good sense, it will have a heavy bill of costs to pay.

Must Recover Cost

In these days it is taken for granted that production must be made as efficient as possible and that waste cannot be tolerated. With labor costs so high, the hunt for savings in the factory is never-ending. But when competition intensifies after a boom, management is quite likely to authorize its sales department to give concessions in price that make factory savings seem microscopic.

In specialty manufacturing lines, such concessions rarely start at less than 5 per cent and they often are as large as 25 per cent. They constitute an enormous bill of costs, and Byrne says they would never be tolerated by management and stockholders if they had to be paid by cheque and accounted through the books. But the way they are paid for is by a decline in receipts.

Management, and particularly sales management, never acknowledges its responsibility for the loss thus incurred. The blame is always put on bad competitive conditions. Business and industry must be dynamic, else they invite socialism to take over. Nevertheless, one of their first rules must be that, except in abnormal instances, price must recover cost.

Management might just as well get out of its head any notion that it can take competitors to a "cleaning" by putting prices down arbitrarily, Byrne says. Price wars were never very effective in most lines. Usually the only casualties were fringe or marginal enterprises which did not do a large proportion of the total volume. The eventual answer to lower demand is lower production, and that is the answer eventually imposed on enterprises willy-nilly.

Canada Has Varied Market In South America Now

By ERNEST WAENGLER

Canadians are busy building new trade ties with South America. Mr. Waengler, who is export manager for a Canadian firm, outlines below the peculiar conditions of the various national markets in South America.

THE FAST CHANGING conditions of South American countries have a deeper effect on Canadian prosperity than is commonly realized. In 1948 we shipped 85 million dollars worth of goods to the southern half of the hemisphere, excluding the British, Dutch and French possessions. As these shipments are paid for in U.S. dollars they are an important supplement to our inadequate earnings from exports to the United States.

From the viewpoint of the Canadian exporter there are two kinds of South American countries: Venezuela and the rest of them. While the others suffer from varying degrees of hard currency shortage and all that goes with it—import and exchange restrictions, black markets in dollars, widely divergent exchange rates—Venezuela is free from such worries. The oil industry, almost wholly foreign owned and operated, accounts for 92 per cent of the country's exports and provides it with ample hard currency. This makes it an almost ideal market for all types of products. The result is extremely keen competition; only lines that we can make better or cheaper than other countries, especially the United States, can be sold. Inadequate port facilities, bad transportation, high tariffs and inefficient customs administration are a few of the headaches that those who have tapped this market have learned to tolerate.

Argentina is still the most advanced and modern of South American countries, yet its present financial situation makes imports from dollar countries practically impossible. The wartime accumulated hard currency disappeared quickly in the unprecedented buying spree of 1946 and 1947. At present hard currency owing on established letters of credit and bills for previous imports exceed holdings by some 300 million dollars.

While overall foreign trade shows a favorable balance, exports go mostly to soft currency areas, while most of the imports have to come from dollar countries. The five year plan, that was to change the primarily agricultural economy to an industrial empire, was based on the assumption that high grain prices would continue to provide huge profits for capital expansion. Though goods crops in Europe and North America reduced demand, heavy government expenditures continued. The program became the chief source of shortage and inflation, best illustrated by the rise of the free dollar rate from 4.50 pesos in April 1948 to nearly 11 pesos in October. With imports of consumer goods already reduced to a minimum, there are even talks of curtailment or postponement of the public works projects started under the five year plan.

In some respects the foreign trade of Brazil, long a favorite market to Canadian manufacturers, has followed a similar trend. There too extravagant postwar spending has caused an acute shortage of hard currencies. But the control of exchange and imports has slowed up the depletion of assets; payments on foreign obligations are now slow but assured. There is a feeling that the high cost of living has reached its peak and that trade will adjust itself to the world pattern of barter and bilateralism.

The Smaller Countries

Most Canadians have found it hard to do business in Chile during the past 12 months. Uncontrolled dollar spending and declining nitrate sales made necessary a stringent austerity. Its effects are already evident. Along with the exceptionally high industrial and agricultural output during 1948 it is a cause for a more optimistic feeling for the future. In a trade agreement with the United Kingdom last June, Chile agreed to accept non-convertible sterling for secondary exports, which means looking to soft currency sources for imports that might otherwise be supplied by North America.

Peru is a relatively small market for Canadian products, accounting for only 2½ million dollars of our exports in 1948. There is a limited degree of exchange freedom and dollars are traded at 2½ times the official rate. After years of almost complete import prohibition, the government recently relinquished its control over the import of most merchandise. The catch is only that the importer must pay for these goods with dollars bought at the free rate, which makes their cost to the Peruvian consumer prohibitive.

The relatively sound economic position of Colombia this year is largely due to last year's good crop of coffee, which accounts for 250 million dollars of annual exports. The mountainous topography and poor transportation system make it a difficult market to cover efficiently and severe exchange restrictions add to the worry of the exporter. Usually 50,000 to 60,000 tons of wheat and flour are imported each year, but since most of the exports go to hard currency areas, there is little trouble in balancing payments. To expand its badly needed roads, railways and power plants, however, Colombia would require foreign loans and credits.

The national economy and purchasing power of Bolivia is dependent on the world price of tin, of which 35,500 tons were exported last year. High tin prices in 1948 resulted in comparative prosperity, partly offset by increased production costs and high taxes. Most of Bolivia's trade is with the United States, but Canada was able to sell about one million dollars worth of goods last year, newsprint being the largest item. Imports are licensed and must be paid for at one of three different rates of exchange, depending on their importance. The resulting high cost of improved goods has led to a severe inflation—the cost of living stands now at almost 3½ times the pre-war figure.

Uruguay has been increasing its purchases from Canada steadily, they were 4.2 million dollars in 1948. The economy of this smallest but most densely populated republic of South America depends primarily on livestock, but high protective tariffs have fostered industrialization, which depends on foreign sources for most of its raw materials.

From this survey of our principal South American markets, it will be apparent that the continent is one of our important buyers. In a world of growing bilateralism, in which currencies are not freely convertible, it becomes more important to buy from those areas that buy from us. To keep our South American buyers, we will have to be prepared to provide a wide range of goods at competitive prices, and to provide in Canada a market for their products.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 249

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 11th March 1949

HAROLD C. COX, C.A., has been appointed Comptroller of The House of Seagram, it was announced today by Mr. Samuel Bronfman, President.

* * *

Mr. Cox joined the Seagram Company in 1946 and will make his headquarters at 1430 Peel Street, Montreal. Formerly a resident of Toronto and Windsor, Mr. Cox is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and the National Office Management Association.

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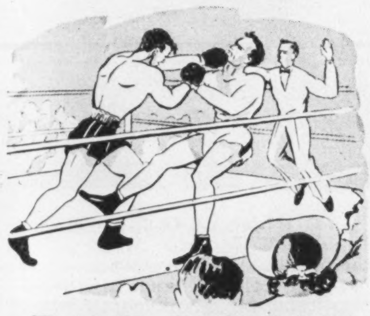

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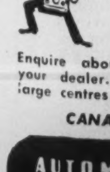

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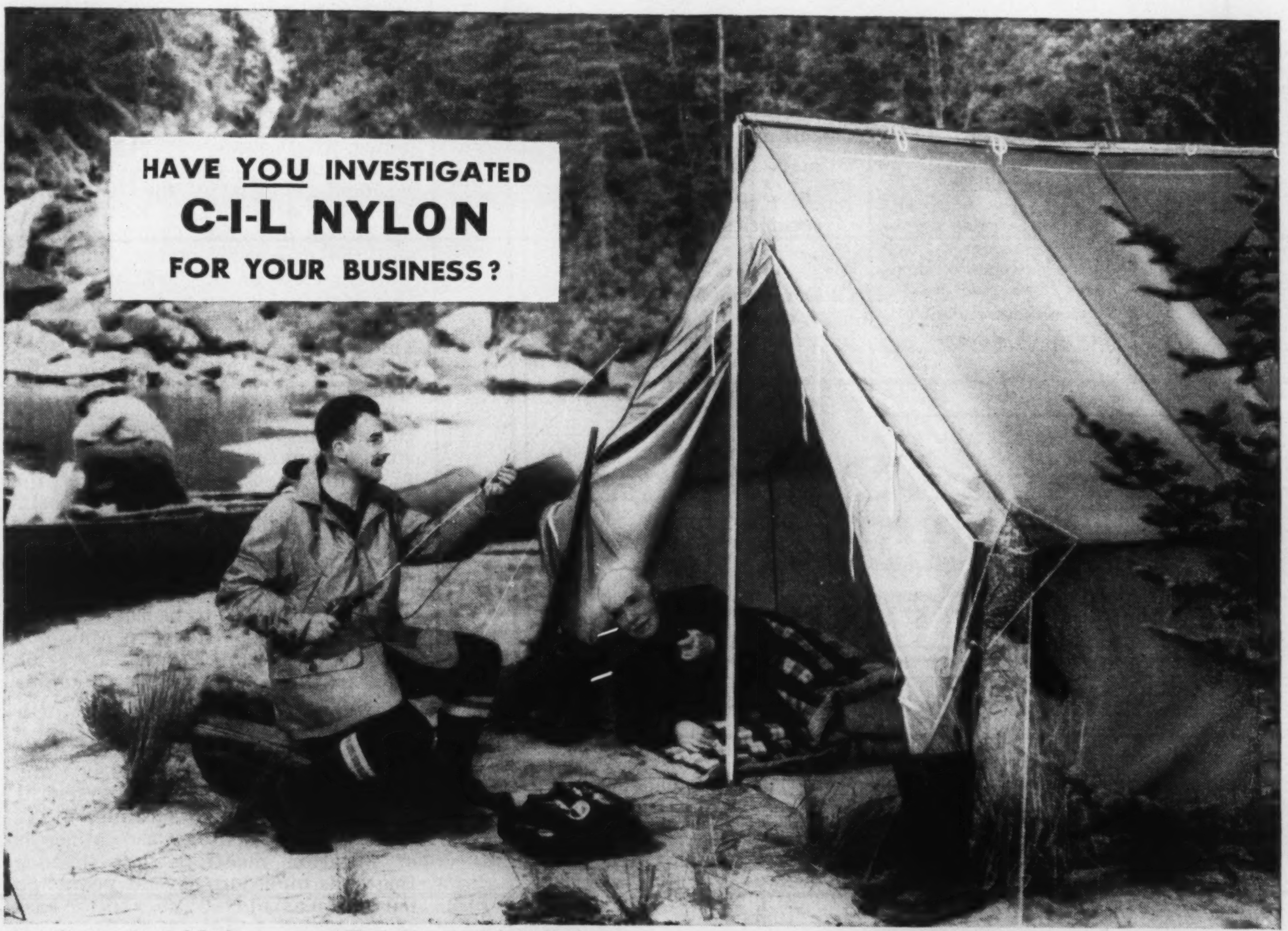

Tent, Sleeping Bag and Jacket, courtesy of Woods Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hull, Que. *Fabrics—Associated Textiles Cobama Nylon*

TENTS THAT ARE TOUGHER AND POUNDS LIGHTER

. . . one of the thousand uses for C-I-L Nylon

A nylon tent is a sportsman's delight. First of all, it is lighter, the weight of nylon being less than half that of ordinary tent fabrics. Moreover, other fabrics greatly increase their weight when wet, whereas nylon is not only water-repellent, but picks up very little moisture, dries faster, and is easier to handle, wet or dry.

Then it is tougher — nylon fibres, size for size, being as strong as structural steel! Nylon resists abrasion, is harder to tear and is practically unaffected by moths or mildew. It is also less bulky and a nylon tent can be rolled up and packed into an unbelievably small container.

These are some of the reasons why nylon tents are popular with sportsmen and are being used by lumbering companies, on surveying operations and by government services.

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Nylon is being used throughout industry to make products better, or make new products possible. It is also being used in manufacturing processes — for stronger, less bulky industrial rope, abrasion-resisting filter cloths, longer-lasting laundry bags, to mention only a few.

No matter what your type of business, if you use textile fibres in any form, check into the labour-saving, time and money-saving qualities of nylon. Write us . . . we'll be glad to have our technical staff study your problem.

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SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CANADA'S holdings of gold and U.S. dollars at the end of 1948 were $997.8 million. Whereas in 1947 Canada's official holdings of gold and U.S. dollars fell by $743 million, in 1948 they rose by $496 million. The change is accounted for mainly by the reduction of $734 million in Canada's current account deficit with the United States. This is turn was due mainly to the increase in exports and the decrease in imports noted above and to an increase of nearly $70 million in Canada's net receipts from the tourist trade. $150 million of the increase in Canada's official reserves is directly attributable to government of Canada borrowing in the United States during the year. (F.E.C.B.)

•

Canada's merchandise imports in January were valued at $223,800,000 — a new high figure for the month—showing an advance of 8.6 per cent over last year's corresponding total of $206,100,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gains of moderate proportions were recorded by each of the nine major commodity groups.

•

The index number of farm prices of agricultural products for January, on the base 1935-39 = 100, is estimated at 258.0, down 1.4 points from the revised figure for December, but 17.4 points above January last year. A high point of 264.1 was reached by the index in August, 1948. The decline from the December level was due to lower prices paid for grains other than wheat, livestock, furs, poultry and eggs. (D.B.S.)

•

Canadian production of coal showed a sharp rise of 45 per cent in February over the same month last year. Nova Scotia's output was slightly lower in the month. Imports were down 25 per cent. The all-Canada output is 1,673,500 tons as compared with 1,155,000 a year ago, and imports are 824,000 tons compared with 1,104,000. (D.B.S.)

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Department store sales in February were 10 per cent higher than in the same month last year. (D.B.S.)

•

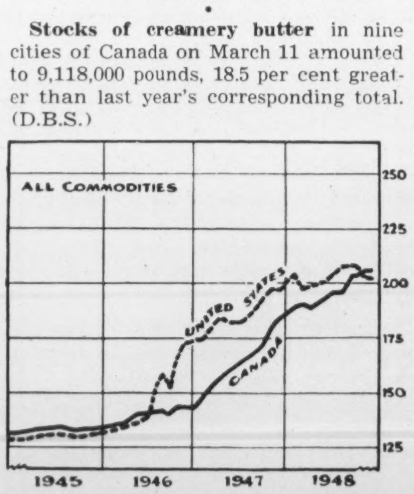
Production of electric energy by central electric stations in Canada was slightly lower in January than in the corresponding month last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada showed a marked recession during January, dropping 16 per cent in number from January last year. (D.B.S.)

•

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 11 amounted to 9,118,000 pounds, 18.5 per cent greater than last year's corresponding total. (D.B.S.)



Wholesale prices for all commodities are plotted above for Canada and U.S. for last four years, on a base of 1935-38 equals 100. (Bank of Nova Scotia *Monthly Review*)

NEWS OF THE MINES

Tin Discovery At Linklater Lake Warrants More Prospecting

By JOHN M. GRANT

IS THERE tin in Ontario? While there have been a number of discoveries of tin in Canada no economic deposits have been found up to the present. However, interest recently has focussed on what is described in a preliminary report by the Ontario Department of Mines as the first authentic discovery of tin in the province. The showing is near the east end of Linklater Lake, 20 miles northeast of Armstrong, on the Canadian National railway, in the Thunder Bay district, and was located five years ago by Stanley Johnson, prospector from Savant Lake. Samples were sent out for identification, but the cassiterite (most important tin mineral) was apparently mistaken for tourmaline, and the discovery lay idle until the end of 1947 when tin assays were secured. A syndicate was formed and the ground staked in May, 1948. The property was then taken over by San Antonio Gold Mines and they carried out stripping and trenching operations last summer. This work uncovered cassiterite mineralization in narrow, discontinuous felsite dikes occurring in a zone 1,500 feet long by 50 feet wide, but so far has not disclosed commercial values.

•

While the Linklater Lake tin occurrence, where uncovered, is not of economic importance, E. O. Chisholm, resident geologist of the Ontario Department of Mines at Kenora, who spent two days last October examining the discovery claims, concludes that in view of the local concentration of tin values up to five per cent in picked specimens, it is not unreasonable to expect minable widths may occur elsewhere in the area. He states that careful prospecting along the whole zone of the granite-sediments contact and southwards to the greenstone is warranted. The Linklater Lake tin deposit has many of the characteristics of other tin deposits in the world that occur at or near the contact of acidic granite rocks, and Mr. Chisholm states the deposit, in its associated minerals and granitic host rock, appears to be more like the tin deposits of southeastern Manitoba and the Yellowknife-Beaulieu region than to the Yukon-British Columbia deposits. The possibility that the Linklater tin deposits form part of a larger tin belt extending eastward from the Bird River deposits in Manitoba between latitude lines 50 and 51 cannot be overlooked, he adds. W. L. Goodwin, in "Geology and Minerals of Ontario," mentions that tinstone float was picked up several years ago north of Tashota, 60 miles to the east of Linklater Lake. More than 200 claims have been staked by various mining and prospecting interests for a distance of 20 miles along the strike of the formations.

•

Tin continues as much a strategic metal as during the war, and Canada is almost completely dependent upon outside sources for its supply. Also it is not found in any quantity in the United States. Production of the Dominion, which had been running about half a million dollars annually, was valued at $688,565 in 1948, and this output is derived entirely as a by-product of the lead-zinc-silver ores of the Sullivan mine, of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in British Columbia. In 1947 Canada's imports were valued at over $6,000,000, and in addition, tin plate to a value of $8,000,000 was brought in. During the first 10 months of 1948 imports into the Dominion were worth $6,122,933. It was reported towards the end of last year that Ottawa was expected to stockpile tin, one of the vital metals for war production.

•

Net earnings of Aunor Gold Mines, in the Porcupine camp, amounted to 20.70 cents per share in 1948, compared with 24.24 cents in the previous year, and this included a credit of approximately three cents per share under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. Operating costs were approximately 8½ cents per share higher than in 1947, over half of which was due to increased wages. Working capital, without including investments, amounts to $531,208 as against $624,421. Marketable investments at cost of $1,560,273 (quoted market value $1,565,566) compared with $1,415,145 a year previous. After milling 176,500 tons of ore during the year at an average rate of 482 tons per day, the calculated ore reserves at the year end stood at 679,000 tons, a slight increase over estimates made at the end of 1947, with the average grade remaining almost constant. It is planned to deepen the present shaft from 2,160 to 3,175 feet in order to develop the west end of the property down to a new level at 2,925 feet.

•

Sullivan Consolidated Mines, in the Siscoe-Lamaque area of Quebec, is resuming dividend payments. It is almost five years since the last payment of two cents a share was made in July, 1944. A distribution of four cents a share will be made on April 25 to shareholders of record March 25.

•

While actual figures will not be available for three or four months, the payments already made to Canadian gold mining companies, under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act passed by the federal parliament last year, are about $6,000,000. An appropriation of $13,000,000 is listed, to assist the gold mining companies, in the main 1949-50 estimates, tabled last week in the House of Commons. Of the mines which received cheques (78 out of the 83) only 80 per cent of the aid they claimed to be entitled to was paid. The balance will be distributed when Mines and Resources department accountants have checked the books. Amounts paid ranged from slightly under $4,000 to $374,000, the latter amount going to Hollinger Consolidated Mines. Consolidated Beattie Mines is reported to have received $353,512.

•

Increased production and payments under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act improved earnings of Preston East Dome Mines in 1948. Net profit for the year amounted to 8.46 cents per share compared with 7.0 cents for 1947. Grade declined to $7.85 per ton from $8.08. Cost of operations, exclusive of administration, write-offs, depreciation and taxes, amounted to $6.87 per ton milled last year against $6.50 in 1947. The increase was due entirely to cost-of-living bonus paid to employees and the higher cost of supplies. Ore reserves were increased by 10,775 tons to total 441,085 tons averaging 0.233 oz. per ton. The year's development was mainly concentrated on the lower levels from 14th down to the 23rd. Net working capital at the end of the year was $945,415 as compared with $845,164 a year previous.

•

Central Porcupine Mines reports arrangements being completed with Coniaurum Mines, whereby the latter undertakes to drift into their property from the Coniaurum No. 24 stope. This stope is located adjacent to the north boundary of the Central Porcupine property at a depth of 600 feet below the surface. The purpose of the work is to investigate the possible extension of the vein into the Central Porcupine property, and the agreement provides that Coniaurum has the right to mine 10,000 tons only of Central Porcupine ore. Central Porcupine will receive $1.50 per ton from Coniaurum for the ore mined. The work permits exploration of this portion of the Central Porcupine property without the expense of sinking a shaft and at practically no cost to the company.

•

A small net profit is reported by Pamour Porcupine Mines for 1948 thanks to the payment of some $180,000 under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. However, with the average recovery per ton being $3.22, and the operating and administrative

GLEN J. SPAHN

In Canada during 1948 the Metropolitan Life Company paid out $38,815,091 to Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries, and at the year's end 2,350,000 Canadian policyholders were insured for $2,241,526,648, Glen J. Spahn, in charge of the Company's Canadian operations, announced with the publication of the Metropolitan's Annual Statement.

The statement comments upon the fact that these payments to policyholders serve as a stabilizing influence throughout the country.

L. C. BONNYCASTLE has been appointed General Manager of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada. Born in Russell, Manitoba, Mr. Bonnycastle won a Rhodes Scholarship in 1929 while attending the University of Manitoba.

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costs equalling $3.54 per ton, which did not include provision for depreciation, etc., the company actually operated at a loss. J. Y. Murdoch, president, points out that operating losses were sustained during the first nine months of the year, but small operating profits were realized during each of the last three months. Ore reserves of 1,335,820 tons include 660,000 tons in the west end of the mine which average $4.98 per ton, $1 per ton higher than the overall mine average. A third of the production was coming from this end of the mine at the close of the year, and while grade is above average, higher costs are also involved.

•

Ontario's gold mining industry established a 74-month milling record in January. However, a drop in grade to $8.04, the lowest since December, 1933, resulted in the production value falling below that of the previous month — December, 1948. During January the mines recovered 183,194 ounces of gold and 26,336 ounces of silver. The number of wage-earners rose to 13,145, the highest since January, 1947. The records for January show an increase of 20.76 per cent in tons milled, 10.2 per cent in value, 10.3 per cent in gold recovered, over January, 1948. The silver output dropped by .02 per cent.

•

The balance sheet of Moneta Porcupine Mines as at January 31, 1949, shows net assets of $1,434,000, based on the book value of investments, and this is equivalent to 56 cents per share on the 2,543,860 issued shares. Compared with 10 months previously, the book value of the assets is down two cents per share, and this is largely due to exploration expenditures. However, on the basis of market quotations, the break-down value of the company's holdings has increased by more than one-third during the same period. Moneta expended $75,000 on exploration during last year. Investments in mining stocks include Buffalo Ankerite, Isle of Pines Mining Co., Goldhawk Porcupine Mines and Dominion Magnesium.

•

The spectacular growth of the magnesium industry in the last 10 years was the result of a vigorous wartime development program initiated to provide vital magnesium alloys for aircraft construction, T. R. B. Watson, metallurgical engineer, Dominion Magnesium Ltd., informed the prospectors. In latter years the industry has successfully developed a peacetime market for its new-found metal. Magnesium is produced either from sea-water by electrolysis of the dissolved magnesium salts therein, or in Canada, by the Pidgeon Process, which utilizes the mineral dolomite as the raw product, quarried at the plant of Dominion Magnesium, near Renfrew, Ont. Magnesium is the lightest structural metal known, having a specific gravity only two-thirds that of aluminum and less than one-quarter that of steel. Mr. Watson stated that the magnesium industry has been hampered by the mistaken popular impression that magnesium is dangerous because it will burn. This, he said, is quite false. Magnesium alloys in the forms commercially used —sheet, extrusions, castings—present no fire hazard whatever.

•

Initially formed to develop a block of claims in the Chibougamau area of Quebec, Gwillim Lake Gold Mines has optioned three properties in the Lake Windermere area of British Columbia. The lead-zinc-silver properties acquired are the Mineral King, Hot Punch and Delphine groups. It is expected production can be commenced on the Hot Punch group by next June and on the Mineral King group shortly after, and it is believed substantial profits can be won from these operations and that further work will enlarge the possibilities. On the Mineral King group there is said to be the possibility of developing, in addition to high grade shipping ore, enough lower grade material grading 10 per cent to 12 per cent combined metals, to warrant construction of a mill. This chance will be explored while profits are being earned from high grade shipments.

•

Athona Mines (1937) Ltd. not only retained its original properties, but was active in securing several new interests in the North West Territories and Northern Saskatchewan, J. J. Byrne, president, states in the annual report for 1948. Realizing the possibilities for uranium metals the company has secured an interest in a 10-square mile concession adjoining the Tobey discovery at Black Lake, northern Saskatchewan, and it is planned to place a geologist and prospecting crew on the ground before the spring breakup. Two groups of claims were staked in the Ace Lake area, a few miles north of the original property, and a prospecting crew is being placed on these claims. Athona also holds a 20 per cent interest in a block of 132 claims on the McLeod Bay base metals belt at Great Slave Lake, North West Territories. The company's balance sheet at December 31 shows assets of $21,354 cash and $1,529 accounts receivable, against liabilities of $159.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

By Haruspex

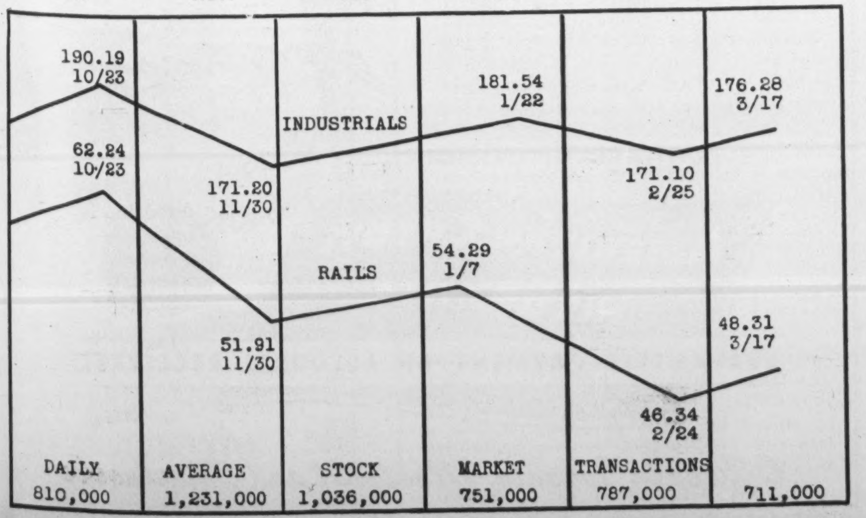
COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

Common stocks, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, have seemed on dead centre over the past three months. Indeed, on a quarterly basis, the market has hovered around the present levels for some three years, as the following figures, showing closes on the Dow-Jones average, will indicate:

9.30.46: 172.42
12.31.46: 177.20
3.31.47: 177.20
6.30.47: 177.30
9.30.47: 177.49
12.30.47: 181.16
3.31.48: 177.20
6.30.48: 189.46
9.30.48: 178.30
12.31.48: 177.30
3.17.49: 176.28

This uncertainty is a natural development. It reflects a market that is awaiting the postwar readjustment in business that must eventually usher in the fulfilment of war shortages and the return to purely current demand. This readjustment, when failing to develop in 1947 and 1948, was followed by intermediate advance of several months' duration. There seems a better chance that 1949 will see something more than the seasonal business lulls of the previous two years. Nevertheless, stocks have taken a considerable amount of readjustment into account and thus may prove less vulnerable than is generally thought. We feel that selected stocks offer good values and are purchases on weakness where reserves are excessive. Some reserves are recommended pending further clarification of the degree to which business readjustment will develop.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



BUSINESS BRIEFS

LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE Insurance Co. of Boston has just announced the organization of a controller's department and the promotion of Robert H. Hughes, auditor and assistant treasurer to the position of controller. Mr. Hughes has been with the Loyal for the past three years and prior to that time he had been treasurer and secretary of a large advertising firm in New York.

•

NEW business last year of Fidelity Assurance Company, which commenced operations in 1914, amounted to $3,519,784, compared with $3,388,504 in 1947, while the total insurance in force, including group insurance and annuities, at the end of the year was $19,037,775, compared with $17,253,379 at the close of 1947. Total income from all sources in 1948 amounted to $688,114, compared with $610,420 in the previous year. Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries were $187,991, compared with $145,030 in 1947. Assets totalled $3,476,618, compared with $3,175,071 at the end of 1947. The gross rate of interest earned was 4.35 per cent, compared with 4.47 per cent in 1947. Surplus funds at the end of 1948 were $392,504, compared with $355,521 at the end of the previous year.

•

NEW records were established by McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd. in the year ended December 31, 1948. More products were manufactured and sold than in any preceding year and the larger volume was reflected in improved earnings, consolidated net income reaching a new peak of $5,273,818 which, after deducting preferred dividends, was equivalent to $1.93 per share on 2,607,963 common shares, as compared with the 1947 net income of $2,780,631 and net per share of $1.41 on 1,800,000 common shares in that year. Net sales amounted to $72,718,442 for the latest year, an increase of 32 per cent over 1947 sales of $55,177,080 and miscellaneous operating income increased from $425,908 to $713,564. Non-operating income (net) was $1,573,779 as compared with $522,103.

•

REFLECTING records established in the quantity of pulp and paper products produced and sold during the year, operating earnings of Fraser Companies Ltd. and wholly-owned subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1948 amounted to $10,970,411 as compared with $9,045,248 for 1947 and net profit was $5,599,748 as against $3,981,356. Net profit for the latest year was equal to $7.55 per share on the 742,034 common shares outstanding at the year-end, the result of a 2-for-1 subdivision effected in December. On the same basis, the 1947 net was equivalent to $5.37 per share. After deducting common dividends and extras totalling $1,669,573, and adding the refundable portion of excess profits tax 1942-1945 inclusive of $510,203, earned surplus was increased from $8,685,904 at the end of 1947 to $13,126,282 at the end of the latest year.

•

CROWN Cork And Seal Co. Ltd. report that for 1948, an increase in crown cork sales as well as an abnormal increase in sales of trade machines resulted in higher net profits totalling $506,352 equal to $5.06 per share on the common stock. This compared with a net profit of $333,036,67 for 1947 operations or $3.33 per share on the common stock.

Operating profits were $872,919 as compared to $608,840 for 1947. Provision for income taxes was $300,156 as compared to $232,760 in 1947. Current assets amounted to $2,185,940 plus investments of $26,384 and refundable excess profits tax of $123,986, total $2,336,312, as compared to the 1947 total of $1,888,388. Current liabilities in 1948 amounted to $524,082.33 compared to $392,183.45 in 1947.

•

LACK of seasonal weather last fall and early winter caused sales of Acme Glove Works Ltd. to drop substantially in the year ended December 31, 1948, affecting net earnings which at $127,266 compared with $157,543 for the preceding year. Earnings in the latest year were equal to $4.18 per share on the 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $20 par, and to $2.01 per share of common, as against $4.98 per share of preferred and $2.61 per share of common in the previous year. Operating profits declined to $261,414 from $347,794. Depreciation allowance was $15,699 as compared with $15,505. Provision for income taxes amounted to $75,110, considerably below the preceding year's $136,597.

•

EQUITABLE LIFE, Waterloo, has announced the appointment of T. R. Suttie, F.I.A., as actuary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. B. Relyea. Mr. Suttie's business career began with the Northern Assurance Co. Ltd., at Dundee, Scotland, from which he transferred to the actuarial department at London. Later he joined the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., of which company he became assistant actuary.

•

A DROP in profit to 2.95 cents on the sales dollar as compared with 3.28 in 1947 and the 20-year average of 3.55, is revealed by Theodore G. Montague, president, of the Borden Co. in his 1948 annual report to stockholders and employees. Earnings were $4.46 a share in 1948 and $4.61 the year before. Net income of $19,179,427 as against $19,793,276 in 1947 was reported for Borden and its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Canadian company, the Borden Company, Ltd.

Sales of the parent company and its consolidated subsidiaries totaled $649,592,375, up 7.7 per cent from 1947's $602,959,406. Sales of the Canadian organization increased, also, but profits declined, as with the company as a whole, in Canada being only 2.77 cents on the sales dollar.

•

NET earnings of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd. for the year ended November 30, 1948, after all charges including income taxes of $804,300 and for the first time provision of $125,000 for fluctuation in inventory values, are reported at $1,155,174, or $2.63 per share, as compared with $848,416, or $1.93 a share for the previous fiscal year. The improved net profit position is largely the result of increased sales volume and modernization of plants. A dividend of $1 a share (25c quarterly) has been declared for 1949, together with a 25c extra which was paid March 1.

•

SALES and profits of Bathurst Power & Paper Co. Ltd. and subsidiary companies showed further gains for the year 1948 with net profit amounting to $1,685,486, equal to $3.26 per share on the Class "A" stock and to $1.26 per share on the Class "B" stock on the basis on which the two classes of stock participate in earnings. For the year 1947 net profit was $1,301,476 or $2.71 per share "A" and 71c per share "B." The improved earnings for 1948 were due to a greater volume of production and higher efficiencies resulting from the additional investments in plant and equipment. Increases in selling prices, effected during the year, were not sufficient to take care of the increases in wages, raw materials, supplies and transportation costs.

Mill production for the year was 122,812 tons, up from 110,858 tons in 1947. Consolidated sales, eliminating inter-company transactions, reached a new peak of $15,586,248, up from $12,589,806 for 1947, the increase being represented by an increase in volume of sales, and by increases in the prices of the various products sold, the latter made necessary by the rising costs of wage rates, raw materials, supplies and transportation. Dividends declared on the Class "A" stock in 1948 totalled $2.25 per share and on the Class "B" stock an initial dividend of 25c was declared.

(*Continued on Page 35*)

Money at Work

Money, like man, was made to work. Whether money is employed by investing it in Government Bonds or in sound Industrial Securities is a matter for the individual investor to decide.

If you have personal savings to invest, or are charged with the investment of funds for a business or institution, we invite you to consult us about the matter. Any recommendations we make are based upon known facts about each security and have due regard to safety of principal, regularity of income and ready marketability.

Immediate and careful attention will be given to your inquiry.

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1949 payable May 25, 1949 to shareholders of record April 14, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, March 16th, 1949.

ABOUT INSURANCE

How Life Insurance Solves Problem For Salary And Wage Earners

By GEORGE GILBERT

Nowadays more and more people are turning to life insurance for a solution of two main present-day problems—that of making provision for a retirement income, and that of making provision for the support of their dependents if they are taken by death and are no longer here to provide for them.

Many persons evidently decide that it will take too long to create a sizeable estate by saving and investment in safe securities, especially in view of high living costs and high taxes and so they use the margin of earnings over expenses to buy suitable life insurance policies.

ONE of the main problems of salary and wage earners in all brackets is how to best utilize the margin of their earnings over living expenses in order to make sure of an income after retirement or an income for the support of their dependents if they themselves should be called by death in the meantime. It is a fact that more and more people all the time are being convinced that life insurance provides the easiest and safest way in which the problem may be solved.

Indeed, in most cases it is the only sure way available by which they can provide an income for dependents, as the high cost of living and the low yield on sound and high grade securities make it impossible to furnish adequate family protection by means of savings and investment. This, of course, is because of the time element involved in any plan of building an estate for family protection by investing the margin of earnings over expenses, as it takes too long to create an estate of any proportions in most cases, particularly nowadays when high living costs and extraordinary high taxes make the margin so small that it is impossible to invest the money to advantage when it becomes available from time to time.

Large Capital Sum

As far as protection of dependents is concerned, it has to be admitted that a large capital sum must be available to provide a reasonably adequate income for a widow and orphaned children, or for a widow only in these times of high prices. In the case of most income earners they have not a sufficient length of time in which to build up an estate of the necessary proportions by the process of saving and investing such funds as become available for that purpose.

But if instead of using such funds in this way they are put into the purchase of life insurance, a sizeable estate can be created immediately rather than only after a more or less lengthy period of time and the proceeds of this estate will at once become available in the event of the untimely death of the breadwinner. Another advantage which the life insurance method has over ordinary saving and investment plans is the regularity of the payment of premiums which amounts almost to compulsion, while on the other hand, saving and investment schemes often become desultory and spasmodic and, as experience shows, are frequently dropped altogether.

It is found that many persons who evidently are not able to build up a saving account of any size, but are always yielding to temptation and depleting it for one reason or another, yet in some way usually manage to put aside enough money to pay the premiums on their life insurance policies as they become due. They receive notices in advance of the date when each premium is due, and the policyholder acquires the habit of making the effort necessary to meet the payment.

Habit Grows Stronger

There is no doubt that after a certain number of these premium payments have been made, the habit of keeping up the payments becomes stronger and the less inclined the policyholder becomes to allow a policy to lapse or to have to forfeit its benefits and advantages after having made several payments. As many life policies have no loan or surrender value until after premiums have been paid for two or three years, there is a stronger incentive to maintain a policy in force than to keep up making payments into a savings account as money on deposit may easily be withdrawn at any time.

Many laymen are unaware that there are life policies available to meet the various requirements for family protection, old age protection, and business protection. Besides enabling a family man to make provision for his wife and children in the event of his premature death, they may be also utilized to make similar provision for aged parents or younger brothers or sisters or other relatives or persons relying upon him for support.

Of course protection of dependents against the financial results of his premature death is only one of the needs of the insured; he also needs protection against the contingency of a dependent old age, and various forms of life policies are available which combine the protection and the savings element in one contract, so that when protection of dependents is no longer needed the proceeds of such policies may be converted into an annuity or monthly income for the rest of his life.

Long Term Endowments

What are known as long term endowment policies, or endowment policies maturing at age 60 or 65, or any other age desired by the insured, are admirably suited for this purpose, while whole life policies, while providing the maximum of family protection for the whole of life for the annual premium payable, only provide protection against old age dependency to the extent to which they represent capital accumulation, that is, to the amount of their cash surrender values at the older ages when a retirement income is needed.

To meet the needs of other persons for protection, other forms of policies are on the market, such as ten, fifteen and twenty year limited payment life policies, under which the policy becomes fully paid for in ten, fifteen or twenty years, as the case may be, and remains in force for the whole of life thereafter. Then there are ten, fifteen and twenty year endowment policies, under which the amount of the policy becomes payable in ten, fifteen or twenty years, or at prior death, and the insurance then terminates.

Term Policies

To meet the need for temporary life insurance protection, instead of protection for the whole of life, various forms of what are known as term policies are on the market, such as the five-year term, the ten-year term, the twenty-year term, and the term to sixty-five policy. They run for a definite term, as stated in the policy, and then terminate unless converted into a permanent form of life policy within the convertible period specified in the policy. There is no capital accumulation under such policies, and so they provide no protection to the insured against old age dependency. The premium charge is lower than under permanent forms of life policies, as it contains no savings element, and takes into consideration only the risk of death or total disability, if a disability provision is included in the policy, within the term specified.

To meet the needs of corporations and partnerships for protection against the financial loss which would result from the death of a valuable employee or a partner, what are called business life insurance policies are available. For instance, when the success of a business largely depends on the services of one man, the owner or owners cannot afford to take the chances of disaster as a result of his death. Likewise, the death of a partner often necessitates the liquidation of his interest, and life insurance furnishes a safe and ready method of providing the funds for this purpose.

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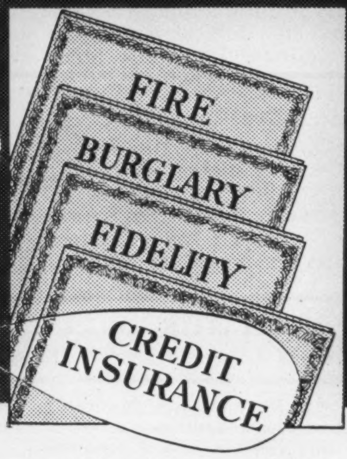

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South African Move Starts New Gold Price Talk

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The recent action of Mr. Havenga, the finance minister of South Africa, in releasing substantial quantities of gold to the world market at a free price, seems a challenge to the authority of the International Monetary Fund. It has revived the controversy over the fixed price of gold.

London.

FEBRUARY 1949 will be long remembered as the month when the price of gold showed its first serious stirrings since the pre-war period. It was a curious situation. Just when the world inflation which had made the pegged price of $35 an ounce look unrealistic was coming to an end, and the free gold price in the world's markets was suffering its first general decline in eight years, the South African Treasury openly challenged the International Monetary Fund with its premium sales of gold for industrial use, clearly a prelude to a general policy to raise the price.

The break in the free markets may not have had great significance: it seems to have been due mainly to the belated recognition that French hoardings totalled something like £875 million, and that if even a slightly larger proportion than had recently been offered came onto the market the price could fall heavily. The particular moment chosen by South Africa to force an issue on the gold price was determined, of course, by local problems rather than the world monetary situation. But the fact remains that, in monetary circles all over the world, the dispute on the price of gold has taken on new life.

The advocates of an increase in the price are certainly not confined to the producing countries. A large body of financial opinion all over the world is ranged against the decision of the U.S. Treasury, reflected in the policy of the I.M.F., that gold shall remain at $35 an ounce, no matter how the prices of ordinary commodities may have risen.

In so far as this decision is due to the American government's determination that the dollar shall not be depreciated in terms of goods, the critics are frankly unsympathetic. But it is not easy to answer the case against an increase in the price of gold, that the writing-up of gold stocks held by the various governments, by expanding the monetary basis, would be strongly inflationary.

An ingenious idea, emanating from a former foreign-exchange brokerage firm, Godsell and Company, has lately been circulating in London. The proposal is, in brief, that the I. M. F. should draw off the inflationary potential arising from appreciation of gold, and make grants of the surplus buying-power to needy countries, in much the same way as dollars are made available through E.C.A. at present.

The plan, it is suggested, could work thus. The Fund could authorize an increase in the price of gold by, say, one-third. At the same time, it could require all members to surrender without payment a quarter of their existing gold holdings. The monetary value of the remaining stocks would be unchanged, and the increase in the price would therefore have no inflationary effect.

Currency Relationship

Nor would there be any change in the relationship of the various currencies. If the gold thus acquired by the Fund — a formidable quantity — were given free to countries unable to meet their import needs trade could be revitalized. And if countries with favorable balances of payments were entitled to exchange their surplus foreign exchange for gold held by the Fund they could eventually accumulate gold as a prerequisite for making their currencies convertible.

There is a suspicion that such plans exaggerate the authority of the International Monetary Fund, and the willingness of nations to work together on a world scale. It is difficult to imagine that all the members would voluntarily relinquish a substantial proportion of their physical gold, for advantages which would seem very remote to some of them. In any case, the final result would probably be a still greater concentration of gold in the U.S., since the buying-power distributed to needy countries would necessarily be used to import more from the biggest exporting nation.

It is quite possible that the United States, as the ultimate buyer of most of the world's gold output, will successfully resist the pressure for a formal increase in the price. It is quite possible that the monetary value of gold will increase none the less, even until the price is no longer "unrealistic." It is true that unilateral devaluation of currencies is limited in scope by the I.M.F., but in a period of increasing difficulty in the export markets it will not be easy to prevent some drastic changes. Even Sterling, though successfully rehabilitated, will soon look dear against the dollar if American prices continue downward while British costs are rigid.

Some of the Continental European currencies, which the Secretary to the U.S. Treasury, Mr. Snyder, presumably had in mind when he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in February that over-valuation was "a matter of grave direct concern" to the U.S., will almost surely have to be adjusted soon. Perhaps more certainly inevitable than currency devaluation is the fall in the value of goods in terms of gold, as deflation gains momentum, and a consequent correction of the inflated cost of mining gold.

In any event, the artificially low value of gold during these many years may be found to have permanently affected its use. The decision to install a plant in South Africa to make gold products for export, and so gain greater independence from the regulated monetary demand, is of major potential significance.

CROWN LIFE DIRECTOR

Photo by Karsh

J. Gerald Godsoe, C.B.E.

who has been elected a Director of The Crown Life Insurance Company. Mr. Godsoe is Vice-President and Director of The British American Oil Company Limited.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

AT the top, with only its own record to beat, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, incorporated in 1866 and doing business in Canada since 1872, continues to exceed previous achievements in volume of business in force and in payments to policyholders, as well as in growth of assets and in surplus over all obligations. At the end of 1948 its total assets were $9,125,145,007, compared with $8,548,422,601 at the end of 1947, while its excess of assets over all obligations was $533,934,806, compared with $499,557,356 at the end of 1947. Its total business in force was $39,958,517,854, compared with $37,250,000,000 at the end of 1947. Its payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1948 totalled $721,366,364, as against $671,006,000 in 1947. In Canada it paid policyholders and beneficiaries $38,815,091, compared with $36,222,913 in 1947. At the end of the year its life insurance in force in Canada was $2,241,526,648, compared with $2,083,391,707 at the end of 1947. Since it entered Canada the total amount it has paid Canadians, plus the amount it now has invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $352,000,000.

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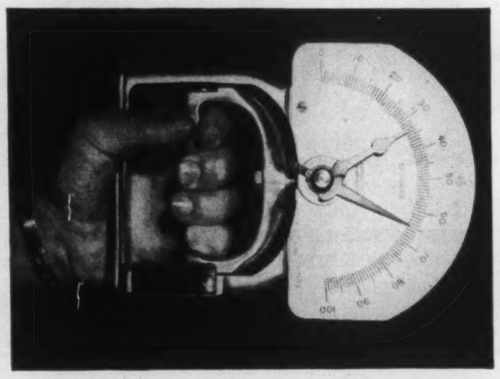
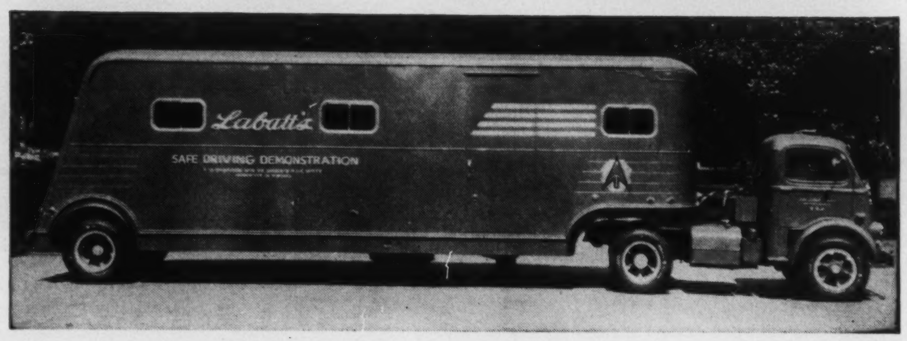
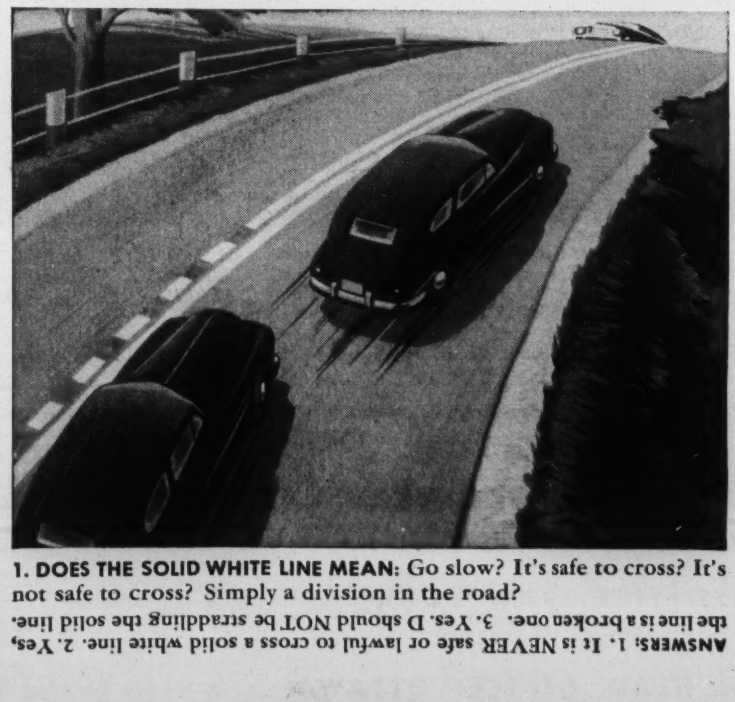


HOW'S YOUR GRIP? A hand strength of at least 60 pounds in the stronger hand and 50 pounds in the other is considered essential for safe handling of the average passenger car. Drivers are cautioned against tiring drives if their strength is not up to par when tested in mobile testing units like the one below.

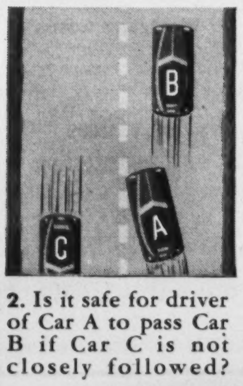
MOTORISTS GO TO SCHOOL

TWO "ROLLING CLASS ROOMS" like this are each equipped with 9 testing devices. One device records the time a driver takes to react to danger — and then get his brakes on. Another tests a driver's ability to see under poor lighting conditions. Each test is designed to point the way to safer driving by warning people of weaknesses. If we know our shortcomings we can compensate for them by exercising greater care.

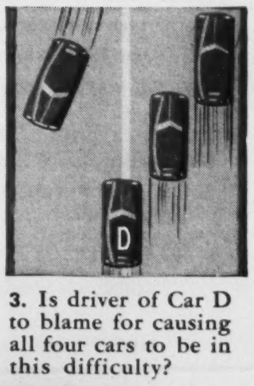




1. DOES THE SOLID WHITE LINE MEAN: Go slow? It's safe to cross? It's not safe to cross? Simply a division in the road?



2. Is it safe for driver of Car A to pass Car B if Car C is not closely followed?



3. Is driver of Car D to blame for causing all four cars to be in this difficulty?

(Answers Below)

ANSWERS: 1. It is NEVER safe or lawful to cross a solid white line. 2. Yes, the line is a broken one. 3. Yes. D should NOT be straddling the solid line.

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Metropolitan Reports to Policyholders on 1948 Business

HERE IS THE Financial Statement of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for last year. It is more than just figures, because back of them is the story of what 32,700,000 policyholders in Canada and the United States have done for their families and themselves.

The role of Metropolitan, like that of any Life insurance company, has been to help policyholders to make effective their individual plans for protection against the uncertainties of life. This Statement is a brief account of its stewardship.

The amount paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1948 was $721,366,364. Of this sum, $263,780,754 went to the beneficiaries of 235,000 policyholders; $147,045,672 to some 450,000 individuals for Matured Endowments and Annuities; and $59,403,238 for 650,000 claims for Disability and Accident & Health benefits. In addition, the total paid included sums for cash surrender values, dividends, and other payments due under outstanding policies.

The total payments by Metropolitan to policyholders and beneficiaries during the last 16 years aggregated $9,346,330,825 — a sum which has served as a stabilizing influence in homes and communities throughout this country and the United States. This total exceeds the Company's assets of $9,125,145,007 as of December 31, 1948.

These assets are held to meet obligations of $8,591,210,201, of which more than 90% represents statutory reserves for future payments to policyholders and beneficiaries. Over and above these obligations, there remained a surplus of $533,934,806, which is about 6% of obligations — a backlog which must be available against the possibility of epidemics, adverse economic conditions or other unforeseeable situations.

The Company's assets guarantee the fulfilment of the $39,958,517,854 of Metropolitan life insurance in force. In addition, they assure the payment of the 448,394 annuity and supplementary contracts outstanding, and the 6,546,412 policies or certificates providing benefits in event of either accident, sickness, hospitalization, surgical or medical expense.

A few other highlights of the Company's 1948 annual statement are: the net rate of interest earned on total assets reversed the trend of many years and increased from 2.94% in 1947 to 3.03%; in line with the experience of business generally, there were some increases in expenses; the rate of mortality was slightly lower than in 1947; the lapse rate was one of the best on record; and new Life insurance issued during the year was $2,904,157,071. The amount held for dividends payable to Metropolitan policyholders in 1949 totals $152,067,254.

Metropolitan investments continued in 1948 to serve various sections of Canada and the United States and the economy of both countries. The Company is interested in making loans, to either individuals or corporations, which meet the legal requirements with which it must comply.

A more complete review of the Company's affairs will be found in its Annual Report to Policyholders, which will be sent to anyone on request.

STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS AND ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 1948

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Statutory Policy Reserves		$7,800,699,727.00
This amount, determined in accordance with legal requirements, together with future premiums and reserve interest, is necessary to assure payment of all future policy benefits.		
Policy Proceeds and Dividends Left with Company		485,882,414.00
Policy proceeds from death claims, matured endowments, and other payments, and dividends — left with Company by beneficiaries and policyholders to be returned in future years.		
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders		152,067,254.00
Set aside for payment in 1949 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.		
Policy Claims Currently Outstanding		35,428,842.47
Claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.		
Other Policy Obligations		55,327,132.80
Premiums received in advance, reserves for mortality and morbidity fluctuations, reserve for continuing the program of equalization dividends on weekly premium policies, etc.		
Taxes Accrued		18,835,395.00
Including estimated amount of taxes payable in 1949 on the business of 1948.		
Contingency Reserve for Mortgage Loans		21,000,000.00
All Other Obligations		21,969,435.99
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS		$8,591,210,201.26
SURPLUS FUNDS		
Special Surplus Funds	$ 80,013,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	453,921,805.89	
TOTAL SURPLUS FUNDS		533,934,805.89
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AND SURPLUS FUNDS		$9,125,145,007.15

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

Government Securities		$3,389,262,335.35
U.S. Government	$3,133,829,569.00	
Canadian Government	255,432,766.35	
Other Bonds		3,562,208,170.57
Provincial and Municipal	$ 69,755,510.23	
Railroad	501,930,398.52	
Public Utility	1,152,792,757.79	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	1,722,176,660.28	
Bonds of the Company's Housing Development Corporations	115,552,843.75	
Stocks		112,252,333.58
All but $4,095,050.58 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		1,138,935,808 40
Mortgage Loans on City Properties	$1,045,046,270.06	
Mortgage Loans on Farms	93,889,538.34	
Loans on Policies		364,630,189.90
Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		
Real Estate (after decrease by adjustment of $25,000,000 in the aggregate)		209,417,578.58
Housing projects and other real estate acquired for investment	$ 153,465,256.62	
Properties for Company use	34,716,517.77	
Acquired in satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness (of which $11,709,287.72 is under contract of sale)	46,235,804.19	
Cash and Bank Deposits		151,886,801.05
Premiums, Deferred and in Course of Collection		131,311,715.47
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.		65,240,074.25
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS		$9,125,145,007.15

NOTE — Assets amounting to $438,451,141.96 are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority.

SOME FACTS ABOUT METROPOLITAN'S OPERATIONS IN CANADA

These highlights of the Company's business in the Dominion during 1948, our 76th year in Canada, will be of particular interest to Metropolitan's Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries

Metropolitan paid in 1948 to its Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries $38,815,091 in death claims, matured endowments, dividends and other payments. Of this, 70% was paid to living policyholders.

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $352,000,000.

Life Insurance in Force

In 1948, Canadians bought $205,932,746 of new Life insurance protection in the Metropolitan, bringing the total of the Company's Life insurance in force in Canada to $2,241,526,648 at the year-end. This amount is made up of 57% Ordinary, 30% Industrial and 13% Group.

Total Investments in Canada

Metropolitan's total investments in Canada amounted to $536,741,420 at the end of 1948. The Company's dollars are at work throughout the Dominion . . . in practically every phase of production and distribution . . . helping to produce more goods and create more jobs for more people.

Health and Welfare Work

During 1948, a total of 222,687 nursing visits was made to those insured under Metropolitan Industrial, Intermediate, and Group policies in Canada; over 2 million pamphlets on health and safety were distributed, and the Company took part in 49 Canadian health campaigns.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

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